The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. NO. 144.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Independent Democrat, February 21, 1867.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York, has prepared a medicine for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. The medicine has been successfully used for more than ten years, and has the highest recommendations. The medicine is prepared by Mr. Wilson personally, and is no humbug.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, 84 Market street.

See the 12 1-2c Bleached Muslin,
At Barker's.

Prints, Prints, Prints,
Five hundred pieces, new styles, at 12½ cents per yard.
12½ cent yard-wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Muslins and Sheetings, cheap.
Extra fine Huck Towels, 20 cents.
Doylies and Napkins, from $1 25 per dozen upwards.
Table Linens, cheap.
18¾, 20 and 25 cents, Plaid Shirting Flannels.
All kinds of new goods, and low prices. On the west corner of Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

12 1-2 cents.
See the Bleached Muslin selling at Barker's.

For Medicinal Use.
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Very Fine Old French Brandy,
Very Fine Old French Brandy,
Very Fine Old French Brandy,
Pure Juice Port Wine,
Pure Juice Port Wine,
Pure Juice Port Wine.
We keep none but the very best of goods, and persons in want of a pure article can depend upon getting them at our house. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Pure Spices
Can be found at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth street.

Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, &c.,
Just received at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Black Alpacas.
Now open, a large stock, from twenty-five cents per yard up—on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Sheeting Muslins,
All widths at Barker's.

White Goods
At Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

THE ANTI-FRICTION JOURNAL BOXING.—Now on exhibition at the *Gazette* office, is no humbug. To see it will convince any one of its usefulness and great value. State rights for sale. See advertisement in another column.

Country and City Merchants
Will find a full supply of all kinds of Dry Goods, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,
Just in, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

At Wholesale and Retail,
An immense stock at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

City Merchants
Go to Barker's.

Spring Linen Goods,
Messrs. Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have now in store a full line of new and very splendid Linen Goods—all first-class standard makes, and embracing a complete variety such as cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. We take pleasure in directing the attention of our lady readers to Messrs. Bates & Bell, for we are satisfied that they will there be able to find most rare and desirable bargains.

Housekeeping Goods.
Now opening a very large stock of bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Crash, &c., at very low prices, on the Northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Country Merchants
Visit Barker's.

The Queen of the Wash Tub.
It is superior for cleansing clothes—breaking hard water—removing stains—cleaning printers rollers and type—washing dishes—cleaning paints and varnished paper—brightening colors, &c. It will not injure any fabric, nor stain or discolor any article, besides it saves time, labor and soap. Sold by grocers. Manufactured by Hess Manufacturing Co. Office, No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hard's Farinaceous Food
For Infants and Invalids, for sale at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth street.

Laces, Zephyrs, Trimmings, &c.,
All new, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

The Singer Sewing Machine.
The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets. MWS

Sheeting and Pillow Casing,
Cheap at Barker's.

Hygienique Oil.
The genuine can be bought at Clark's, 103 Fifth street.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Extraordinary Bargains
In slightly damaged Table Linen at Barker's.

Camphorated Cocoa Butter
For chapped lips, at Clark's, 103 Fifth street.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Ticking of all Kinds,
Cheap at Barker's.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Table Linens.
Great bargains in these at Barker's.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Prices for Dry Goods
Will be higher; buy now. See prices at Barker's.

Boquets,
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. eo

Housekeepers,
Remember the bargains in housekeeping goods offering at Barker's. Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Toweling, &c.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

12 1-2 cents,
Real Huck Linen Towels, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

New Prints.
Just opened at Barker's.

Boquets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. eod

Unbleached Muslins,
Very cheap at Barker's.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,
The simplest and best. The only machine useing Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. MWS

The Daily Commercial

NEW ORLEANS.

Order from Gen. Hancock—Decapitated Officials Reinstated.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The following was issued last night:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, February 27, 1868.

[SPECIAL ORDER NO. 44—EXTRACT.]

By direction of General Grant so much of paragraph 4 of Special Order No. 27, of current series from these Headquarters, as removes the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans therein named for contempt of orders from these headquarters, and appoints others in their stead, is hereby revoked and the members of the Board of Aldermen removed by it are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties the same as if said orders had not been issued. So much of paragraph two of special order No. 24 from these headquarters as appoints certain persons as members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, in place of the previous appointees, who had declined or failed to qualify, is in consequence revoked.

By command of Major General Hancock.
[Signed] GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

The City Council last night adopted the ordinance providing for the issuance of $4,000,000 of seven per cent. twenty year bonds for the purpose of funding the present city currency. The city notes to-day declined from three to five per cent.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commences in Baltimore on the 4th of March. There will be two or three Bishops and about two hundred preachers present.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Liability for Damages by Steam Boilers

Allegheny County Bills Presented.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 28, 1868.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. McCandless, one making persons who use steam boilers liable for damages arising from such use.

By Mr. Errett, one incorporating the Consolidation Mutual Insurance Company.

Also, one regulating compensation of assessors, assistant assessors and jurors in Allegheny county.

Also, supplement to act incorporating the Warren and Tidioute Oil Company.

Act extending to printing offices the provisions of the general manufacturing law. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session of the House was mainly occupied in the discussion of the general appropriation bill. Five thousand dollars were added for the Home of Friendless Children in Allegheny City and fourteen thousand dollars for St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.

The Legislative Record.

A letter was read from the publishers of the *State Guard*, offering to print the *Legislative Record* at $12 a page, but no action was taken on it.

Free Railroad Bill of the House Likely to be Adopted by the Committee of Conference—Appropriation Bill—Objectionable Features—Pay of Officers not Sufficient to Pay Their Expenses—Col. McClure's Lecture.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1868.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Free Railroad bill. That information was communicated to the Senate, whereupon Senator Errett moved that the Senate insist and that a Committee of Conference be appointed. The Speaker announced that the committee would consist of Senators Errett, Coleman and Wallace.

The announcement did not seem acceptable to the railroad interest, and therefore a motion was made to instruct the members of that committee to insist upon the Senate amendments. Speaker Graham decided the motion to be out of order. An appeal was taken from that decision by Senators Landon and Fisher, and the decision was not sustained. Then a motion was made to instruct the committee, which was voted down; so the project of the railroad interest failed, and now it looks as though the House bill would be agreed to by the Committee of Conference, and then their report will come up for adoption or rejection in each body. The House will, as a matter of course, adopt the report, but I will make the prediction that the Senate will not and thus the Free Railroad law will fail this session.

The House took up the appropriation bill yesterday afternoon, and went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Chalfant (Dem.) from Montour, in the chair. Everything went on smoothly until the Committee came to the thirteenth section, which provides for the education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans. Several amendments were proposed and adopted; but when that part of the section which provides for the Superintendents' salary came up for consideration quite a discussion arose. The act establishing the Department for Soldiers' Orphans provides that the salary of the Superintendent shall be the same as the salary of the Superintendent of Common Schools. Last year the salary of each was eighteen hundred dollars, which was in accordance with the act. But this year the Committee of Ways and Means raised the salary of the State Superintendent of Common Schools to twenty-five hundred dollars, and yet left the salary of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans at eighteen hundred dollars. At the same time the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means stated that according to law he would be entitled to receive twenty-five hundred, and yet he refused to have that inserted in the bill. Colonel McFarland, who is the Superintendent of the Solders' Orphan Department, is a fine scholar, and became permanently disabled while in the military service in the fierce battle of Gettysburg, by having one leg shot off below the knee and the other badly injured, and it is a shame for the Committee of Ways and Means to insert eighteen hundred dollars as his salary for the position he holds. If he had not lost the use of his limbs in defense of the nation's life, his talents and education, connected with his business capacity, would have secured for him double that amount of salary in other departments of business. The House will certainly raise it to twenty-five hundred when the bill comes before it on second reading, although in Committee of the whole they refused to do so.

Few amendments were made from the thirteenth to the twenty-third sections.

When the Committee reached the twenty-third section Mr. Adaire (Rep.), from Philadelphia, offered the following amendment:

"For the payment of the salary of each of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives the sum of $1,000 and mileage; for the salary of the chief clerks the sum of $1,650; for the salary of the assistant clerks the sum of $1,100; for the salary of each of the transcribing clerks the sum of $900; for each of the other officers of the Senate and House of Representatives the sum of $700."

Which was opposed by Mr. Mann and several other members; but before a vote was reached the Committee rose and reported progress, and agreed to sit again this morning at 10 A. M.

It is a fact that even good men have not sufficient moral courage to do what their better judgments tell them is right, for fear of partizan and popular clamor. The Committee of Ways and Means is composed of fair men, and men of ability, too, and yet they reported several items in this bill that their own better judgments told them was wrong, and amongst others this twenty-third section is ridiculously absurd. It is as follows: "For the payment of the expenses of the Legislature, including the pay and mileage of members, clerks and officers of each House appointed for this session and the amount authorized by law for stationery, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be settled by the Auditor General according to law." Now, any school boy knows, who knows anything, that so far as the pay of the officers is concerned there has been no change by the act of the Legislature (except so far as each appropriation bill made provision for the officers of each House for that particular session) since 1855 and that, according to that act, there are officers and employees here whose actual and necessary expenses will amount to more than the pay, provided by a law which was passed in 1855, and under which they would have to be paid by this bill. And at least one-third of these men left home and family and went forth at the call of their country, and some of them sacrificed their limbs and health to save the Government, and now when they have returned and have been recognized as worthy of position, a Committee of Ways and Means composed of good men, ('tis true, but certainly too timid to do right some times,) proposes to pay them for service rendered, according to the standard fixed in 1856, and yet in the same bill propose to take themselves each two hundred more than the law of 1855 provided for them. Because they ought to have known that the Legislature of 1857, which fixed members pay at $700, did not increase the pay of officers, and hence the officers' pay remains the same as it was when members got five hundred dollars. According to this appropriation bill, if it should pass as reported by the committee, men in the Folding Department would get one dollar and fifty cents per day and no mileage. And whilst members get passes over the railroads this winter, the men in the Folding Department (who do not live in Philadelphia) get none, and have to pay their way to and from the capitol. Suppose a poor wounded soldier who lives in Butler county, twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh, receives an appointment as folder in the House of Representatives. He pays ten dollars fare coming here and ten dollars fare going home; pays twelve dollars a week for boarding—that being about an average price here—and one dollar per week for washing; how do you suppose his account would stand when he would get home? His expenses would be *one hundred and eighty-nine dollars*, and his pay would amount to *one hundred and twenty dollars!* He would only be *sixty-nine* dollars in debt. The whole section is simply absurd, and I wonder that any set of sane men would ever agree to such palpable measures. If they were after buncombe, they must have been very nearsighted. I hope for their own sakes they will not insist upon their own report. I may examine this appropriation bill more in detail in the future.

Col. A. K. McClure lectured in the hall of the House last night to one of the finest audiences I ever looked upon. Gov. Geary presided and introduced the speaker. I will not attempt to give even an abstract of his lecture. It was not written and seemed to be altogether extempore, and yet one of the most interesting lectures I ever listened to. He held the vast audience—a large portion of whom were ladies—breathlessly still for one hour and a half, and yet he did not appear to make the least effort at oratory. But he is one of Nature's great talkers as well as great thinkers. His lecture might be divided into three parts: First, a general description of the great west—its extent, resources and climate. Second, Mormonism, its history, condition of its people, their general thrift, Brigham Young's complete control over them, explanation of how he secured and retains such control, and the only hope for the destruction of the foul blot of Polygamy from our nation, being the civilization which will be introduced by means of the iron horse. Third, our grand old Government, its past and present trials, all tending to strengthen and cement us as one great people. His lecture should be written and published everywhere. JUNIUS.

IMPEACHMENT!

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Rules of the High Court.

Impeachment Articles Not Yet Completed.

They Will be Reported To-Day.

The Situation at the War Office.

Congressional Intercourse with the President.

The Senate Refuses to Suspend It.

Speculation as to How the Senate Will Vote.

Double Guard at the War Office.

Double Line of Troops Encircle the Building.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1868.

Rules of Impeachment Court.

Senator Howard, from the special Committee of seven appointed to take action on the impeachment of the President, to-day reported a series of rules for the government of the Senate while sitting as a high court of impeachment. They are the same as prevailed in the Humphrey trial, with the changes made necessary by the presiding of the Chief Justice, instead of an officer of the Senate. The rules will be adopted to-morrow or Monday.

The Articles of Impeachment.

The Chairman of the Impeachment Committee stated that he did not think the articles of impeachment would be reported to the House to-day. He says they are not yet completed, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The Committee held another meeting to-day and considered further various drafts of articles of impeachment, which have been submitted. It is found very difficult to come to an agreement, there is so much difference of opinion among various members of the committee as to the character of the articles to be reported to the House. A report will be read to-morrow, and thus relieve the great amount of speculation indulged in.

Intercourse with the Executive.

An important vote was taken in the executive session of the Senate to-day regarding the course to be pursued towards the President pending his trial of impeachment. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that it was improper for the Senate to hold any intercourse with the Executive after the notification from the House of Representativas that the President had been impeached. A spirited discussion ensued, during which it became very apparent that the resolution had but few supporters, and on a vote it was rejected by a large majority. This shows that no bill to suspend the President from office during his trial can be found, at least in the Senate.

How Will the Senate Vote?

Senators are very discreet in conversation on impeachment, and no one seems to have indicated how he will vote. The announcement in one of to-day's New York papers that six Republican Senators have so expressed themselves as to lead to the impression that they will vote with the Democrats against impeachment is looked upon here as the poorest kind of guess work.

Issue of Army Orders.

Col. Moore, the President's private Secretary, was examined by the impeachment committee this evening, as to whether the President had issued any orders to the army, except through Gen. Grant's headquarters. He replied that he knew of none beyond some inquiries sent to Gen. Howard, relative to the number of men employed in the Freedmen's Bureau.

War Department Double-Guarded.

To-day at noon a double guard was placed at all the entrances to the War Department. Two commissioned officers were stationed inside the building. To-night a double line of troops encircle the building. This additional precaution is not explained.

To Western Associated Press.

ARTICLES TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The House Committee of seven were in session all the morning, but will not report articles of impeachment until to-morrow.

WRIT SERVEED ON STANTON.

The United States Marshal for this District called at the War Department this morning, and formally handed Stanton a writ notifying him of the suit entered against him.

AT THE WAR DEPATMENTr.

General Thomas was at the War Department during the forenoon, but has not had an interview with Stanton. It is not probable he will make a further demand for the office.

THOMAS'S COMMISSION.

General Thomas has in his possession, executed in form, the commission, signed by the President, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*.

RULES OF IMPEACHMENT COURT.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee, submitted the following rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting as a high court of impeachment:

First, Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that the managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive managers for the purpose, exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeably to such notice.

Second, When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are recommended to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the inquest of the nation exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ——." After which the articles shall be exhibited, and the presiding officer of the Senate inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Third, Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall at one o'clock in the afternoon of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if so ordered by the Senate, resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, for proceeding thereon a quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of court, and it shall be in session from day to day (Sundays excepted), after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until final judgment be rendered, and so much longer as may in its judgment be needful. Immediately upon the Senate resolving itself into such high court of impeachment, the Secretary of the Senate shall administer to the presiding officer, unless he shall be the Chief Justice, the oath required by the Constitution, and thereupon the presiding officer shall administer such oath to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

Fourth, The presiding officer of the high court of impeachment, except wherein the President of the United States or Vice President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, in which case the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside, and in a case requiring said Chief Justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the presiding officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the organizaiion of the high court of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend, and he shall preside over said court till its final adjournment.

Fifth, The presiding officer of the court shall have power to make and issue by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs and precepts authorized by these rules, or by the court, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the court may authorize or provide.

6th, The court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts and judgments, to preserve order, to punish in a summary way contempts and disobedience to its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice, and the presiding officer may, by direction of the court, require the aid and assistance of any officer or person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, to enforce, execute or carry into office the lawful orders, mandates, precepts, writs and judgments of said court.

Seventh, The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the presiding officer of the court shall direct all forms of proceeding while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during trial not otherwise specially provided for, and the presiding officer of the court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court unless some member of the court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the court for decision, or he may at his option in the first instance submit any such question to members of the court.

Eighth, Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the court, as herein provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles and notifying him to appear before said court, upon a day and at a place to be fixed by said court, and named in said writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand and abide the orders and judgments of said court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of such court, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner by publication or otherwise as shall be deemed just, and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, proceeding shall not thereby abate, and further service may be made in such manner as the court may direct; if the accused fail to appear in person or by attorney on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or appearing shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed nevertheless as upon a plea of not guilty; if a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

Ninth, at twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an order to the returning officer in the form following: "I do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the day of —— by the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, against —— is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described, so help me God;" which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

Tenth, The person impeached shall be called to appear and answer to the articles of impeachment against him; if he appears or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears; if he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

Eleventh, At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of —— in the Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

Twelfth, The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit as a high court of impeachment shall be, unless otherwise ordered, twelve o'clock M., and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the presiding officer of the Senate shall so announce, and therefore the presiding officer of the court shall cause a proclamation to be made and business of the court shall proceed; the adjournment of the Senate sitting as high court of impeachment shall not operate as an adjournment of Senate, but on such adjournment of the court the Senate shall resume consideration of legislative and executive business.

Thirteenth, The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Fourteenth, Counsel for parties shall be admitted to appear and be a party upon an impeachment.

Fifteenth, All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and if he shall require it, they shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table.

Sixteenth, Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

Seventeenth, If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing and in his place.

Fifteenth, If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, except a motion to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding officer.

Nineteenth, At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of impeachment, the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the court shall direct that the doors be closed while deliberating upon decisions.

Twentieth, All preliminary or introductory questions, and all questions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the court by order extend the time.

Twenty-first, The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, and argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

Twenty-second, If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said high court of impeachment, present and voting a judgement of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present, the court by its presiding officer shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of said judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Twenty-third, All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on the same question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by unanimous consent, but a motion to adjourn and questions mentioned in rule seven may be decided by a *viva voce* vote, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

Twenty-fourth, Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and —— shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God;" which oath shall be administered by the Secretary.

The form of subpœna to be issued on application of the managers of Impeachment on the party impeached or his counsel: "To ——, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high Court of Impeachment, on the day of ——, at the Senate chamber in the city of Washington, there and then to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate, sitting as aforesaid, in which the House of Representatives have impeached ——; witness: —— the presiding officer of the Senate, sitting as aforesaid at the city of Washington, this day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——, and of the independence of the United States the ——."

The form of direction for the servicee of said subpœna: "The Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to ——, greeting: You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpœna according to law. Dated at Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——, and of the Independence of the United States the ——. [Signed] —— ——, Secretary of the Senate."

The form of oath to be administered to the presiding officer and members of the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of impeachment now pending, I will do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person impeached: "The United States of America, ss: The Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, to ——, greeting: Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the —— day of ——, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, said in the words following: [here insert articles] and demand that you, the said ——, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that said proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, said ——, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, at the Chamber in Washington on the —— day of ——, and then and there to answer to said articles of impeachment, then and there abide, obey and perform such orders and judgments as the Senate of the United States, sitting as aforesaid, shall make in the premises according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; hereof you are not to fail. Witness, the presiding officer of said Senate, sitting as such high court, at the city of Washington, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——, and of the independence of the United States ——."

Form of precept to be endorsed on said writ of summons:

"The United States of America, ss: The Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to —— ——, greeting: You are hereby commanded to deliver and leave with, if conveniently to be found, or leave at his usual place of abode or place of business, in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept; and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least — days before the appearance of the day mentioned in said written summons; fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept with your proceedings indorsed on or before the appearance of the day mentioned in said writ of summons. Witness the presiding officer of the Senate as aforesaid, at the city of Washington, this — day of the year of our Lord ——, and of the Independence of the United States the ——."

All process shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Twenty-fifth, If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit as such court on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for the sitting as such court.

QUO WARRANTO.

A writ of *quo warranto* will certainly be applied for by the Government, perhaps to-morrow, in the proper tribunal, with a view to compel E. M. Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

The counsel to defend the President before the high court of impeachment are not yet engaged.

XLth CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.

Captured and Abandoned Property Sales

Disposition of Moneys on Hand.

The Civil Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. McCreery, Senator elect from Kentucky, was sworn into office and took his seat.

A bill was passed requiring public notice to be given through the newspapers of all applications for extension of patents.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to incorporate the National Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The bill directing certain money accruing from the sale of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the Treasury was passed, after some discussion. It appears from the debate there is a fund of about twenty-four millions now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States from this source. The object of the bill is to transfer it to the Treasury, whence it can only be paid out on decision of the Court of Claims instead of as at present on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was charged that the Secretary had already reimbursed rebels to the amount of one million dollars, and the object of the bill was to prevent him from continuing to do so.

The bill of the House to prevent the President from restoring to his rank and commission any officer dismissed by court martial, without sending the name to the Senate for confirmation, was taken up and discussed, but no action was taken. The principal case to be covered by it is that of Fitz John Porter.

The Senate to-day held an executive session of half an hour, during which no nomination was acted upon but that of Wisewell as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which was almost unanimously rejected.

The House spent the day on the civil appropriation bill, and confined its amendments to appropriations for this city and the territories.

Mr. Paine presented the petition of Charles H. Doerflinger and others, of Milwaukee, for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing the office of President of the United States.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, relative to the improvement of navigation.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution relative to placing warnings to harbor entrances.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a joint resolution to abolish the Bureau of Statistics and transfer its duties to the Special Commissioner of Revenue.

Mr. HOWARD reported, from the Select Committee of seven, that they had adopted a series of rules for the proceeding of the high court of impeachment, which will be submitted, and asked that they be printed. He would call them up to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution to establish the right of way of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal in Michigan, and granting 200,000 acres of land in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, to aid in its construction.

Mr. WILSON'S bill to incorporate a national society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull presented a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State to United States courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill requiring persons applying for extension or renewal of patents to give public notice thereof, was passed.

The bill granting a portion of Goat Island to the Western Pacific Railroad for depot purposes, &c., was considered till the expiration of the morning hour, when the joint resolution to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property came up.

Mr. EDMUNDS'S amendment, pending yesterday at adjournment, was agreed to, 29 against 19.

Mr. TRUMBULL subsequently attacked the amendment and the system adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter, and Mr. FESSENDEN took the opposite view.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and STEWART also spoke for and against the amendment. The bill having passed in Committee of the Whole, the question came up in the Senate on the above named amendment, and it was adopted, 23 to 13, and the bill passed the Senate.

Mr. McCREERY, of Kentucky, took the oath and his seat.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was called up by Mr. MORRILL, of Maine.

The amendments were concurred in, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. THAYER called attention to a statement in the Chicago *Tribune*, which, if true, showed the institution was discreditable to the Government and the country. It might be exaggerated, but enough appeared to attract the attention of Congress. He had not been favorably impressed with the working of the institution, when he remembered that nearly all of the officers who organized and led the Confederate armies in the late war were educated there, and he had contemplated offering a bill to create two more military schools to take its place.

The Clerk read the article from the Chicago *Tribune*, professedly by a graduate, drawing a melancholy picture of the morals at West Point, stating that there was an entire absence of religious influences, styling it an Augean stable, and describing the hazing and fagging to which the younger students were subjected.

Mr. WILSON did not think the article entitled to any consideration. He had enclosed a copy to the institution, and received a long letter, accompanied by statements of some of the students, denying the truth of the representations. No doubt many things were done by the students at the best literary institutions, even at Cambridge, that could not be approved. It should be remembered that many officers educated at West Point remained true to the country, many from the South among the ablest in the army.

Mr. JOHNSON—General Thomas is one of them.

Mr. WILSON had no doubt the national spirit that kept them true had been inspired there. He thought no attention should be paid to such anonymous communications.

Mr. GRIMES said he also had received a denial of the truth of the article from the officers of the institution, and he believed hazing was peremptorily stopped by military rule.

Mr. THAYER had no doubt the statements mere exaggerated, but thought sufficient reasons existed to bring it to the attention of Congress. He was aware it was dangerous to touch upon any department represented here by a chairman of a committee. He did not hold the chairman of a committee responsible for this condition of things, but he had received letters from officers now in the army, transferred from the volunteer service, complaining of being subjected to social ostracism at the hands of graduates of West Point, because they had not passed through that institution, which he regarded as a sort of aristocratic institution. This state of things had existed during the war, until it was swallowed up by the preponderance of the volunteer officers.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by sentence of general court-martial.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked what the purpose of the bill was. He knew of some officers that had been discharged, and that ought to be restored; some in his own State, against whom no truthful allegation had been brought. He had in his mind the case of a brave Colonel, unwarrantably dismissed from the service on a proceeding that did not commend itself to the mind of any lawyer.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. JOHNSON defended and Mr. CHANDLER assailed the military character of Fitz John Porter, agreeing that justice should be done him, but differing widely as to what was justice; Mr. JOHNSON thinking that he should be restored to the service, and Mr. CHANDLER that he ought to be shot.

Mr. WILSON stated that while he was in favor of a review of the case of Porter, he might be vindicated if innocent; the Committee on Military Affairs had not had him in mind in bringing in this bill.

Without action, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next. It appropriates $20,269,009.

Mr. BUCKLAND offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot and dry dock in Sandusky Bay. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Several private bills were passed, and fifteen adverse reports on private claims adopted.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill for the temporary relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia. The amendment provided for the distribution conjointly by the Freedmen's Bureau and Provident Aid Association.

The Senate joint resolution for a survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, was passed.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the regulation of the custody and expenditure of public moneys. The first section repeals all laws authorizing the President or Secretary of any department to transfer the moneys appropriated from one to another branch of the same department. The second applies to the money or property obtained from the sales of property of the United States, the payment of dues or otherwise, and requires it to be paid into the Treasury and carried to the account of the surplus fund. The third section prescribes penalties for violation of the act, fine, imprisonment and ineligibility to hold office under the Government. After explanation by Mr. BUTLER, the bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, who had been absent from Washington the last ten days, asked leave to record his vote affirmatively on the impeachment resolution, but the SPEAKER informed him it could not be done except on Mondays under suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER presented resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia, January 17, relative to ignoring soldiers and sailors in appointments to Government offices, asking action by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution of the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, adopted yesterday, and forwarded by telegraph, approving the action of Congress in the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on Impeachment.

Mr. MILLER presented petitions of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking for pensions.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRICE moved to reduce the item for fuel for the President's house from $5,000 to $1,000. He wanted to know how they could manage to burn 625 tons of coal there in a year.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said the item had appeared very large to the Committee on Appropriations, but General Michler, Superintendent of Public Buildings, assured the Committee it was not too much. The White House was a very hot place.

Mr. VAN WYCK—We will make it hotter. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE would undertake to keep the President warm for two years at half the cost in a colder latitude. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COVODE, in reference to an item of $10,000 for the care of the circle, a public reservation, suggested it should be $3,000, and should read for swinging round the circle, so as to pay the bill still due to the St. Charles Hotel in Pittsburgh. [Laughter.]

Mr. SELBYE wanted to know what the circle was, and whether it was the Golden Circle.

Mr. INGERSOLL would have to refer the gentleman for information to his colleague from the Fulton District, Mr. Ross.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the item for $2,000 for repairs, &c., of Pennsylvania avenue was struck out.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved an appropriation of $15,000 for a national arsenal at Columbus, O. Agreed to.

The Committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and it was postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. CULLOM presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, in relation to beet sugar.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to protect the rights of insurance companies, and give them a lien on assets in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER stated that the committee on preparing articles of impeachment would probably report to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to fix and equalize the pay of officers, and establish the pay of enlisted men of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits.

After explaining the bill, Mr. SCHENCK went on to give the House some information as to the business before the Committee on Ways and Means. The present tax laws, he said, were prolix and contradictory, full of repetitions, and, in fact, such a mass of crude legislation that it has been thought advisable to report an entire revision of the whole system, with all the provisions, and the committee was now at work preparing a bill of that kind, and hoped to report in a week or two. The committee proposed to impose no tax whatever on home manufactures, except, perhaps, five or six articles, and those purely articles of luxury. The committee would still preserve the special tax in the nature of a license on manufacturers and on other persons, and perhaps would retain in some instances a tax on sales amounting to about one-fifth of one per cent. The committee was satisfied the five per cent. tax on all the manufactures of the country could be and ought to be given up. He should not undertake to say what these five or six articles were on which the tax was proposed to be retained. They were, however, purely articles of luxury, such as jewels, gold watches, billiard tables, &c. He was afraid, if he were to name them all, the committee would be overrun with representatives of those interests. He had been asked as to one large manufacturing interest, that of carriage makers, and he was ready now to say that carriages were not among articles regarded as luxuries, and to be taxed.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that they were to be on the free list.

Mr. SCHENCK said they did not propose to have what is called a free list, and they would simply provide that such and such things should be taxed, and would say nothing about things that should not be taxed, thus preserving the harmony of the whole system.

Mr. PAINE asked him to state whether the Committee contemplated the abolition of the income tax.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that as to that matter, he had not been instructed by the Committee to make any statement, nor had the Committee definitely decided on it.

After remarks by Messrs. PRICE and SCOFIELD as to the risk of passing the bill just reported, on account of the door it would open to fraud, Mr. SCHENCK declined to press it for the present.

The House then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Twenty-First Senatorial District, Pa

Delegates Instructed for Grant, Curtin, Hartranft and Campbell.

President's Impeachment Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., February, 28, 1868.

The Republican conference of this Senatorial District met here to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention. Huntingdon county was represented by Captain A. Tyhurst, Colonel Wm. Dorres, and F. H. Cremer, Esq.

E. McBlanchard, of Center county, and Hon. Kirk Haines, of Perry county, were elected delegates. They were instructed for Grant and Curtin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and Hartranft for Auditor General, and Campbell for Surveyor General.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party asserts its devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof: that the recent action of Andrew Johnson, Vice President and Acting President of the United States, in disregarding a law enacted in constitutional form—thus at once defying the expressed will of the National Legislature, assuming to himself the functions of the Judiciary, and refusing to discharge his duties as Executive, required impeachment, and in resolving to impeach him, the country will not rest satisfied with anything short of a firm, dignified and impartial trial, and will sustain and abide by the ultimate decision of the Senate after such trial. L.

Delaware County for Grant and Curtin.

HARRISBURG, February 28.—A dispatch from Philadelphia says that Delaware county has instructed her two delegates for Grant and Curtin. The Centre Senatorial District did likewise to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1868.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A man named Thomas Waldron, clerk in the office of Collector of internal revenue Wood, of Brooklyn, has been arrested charged with embezzling two thousand dollars belonging to the Government.

THE JOHNSON ASSOCIATION.

Over 7,000 names are enrolled by the Johnson Association of this city.

FRAUD.

Gustave Paihellner, alias Wirner, was arrested to-day on a charge of defrauding a Prussian out of $1,000.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

Of a gang of five thieves who attempted to rob the mansion of C. Strike, at Gravesend, two were wounded and captured, and the rest subsequently arrested. The house was guarded by police on the information that a burglary was intended.

ANTI-IMPEACHMENT MEETING.

An immense mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute to-night, James Gallatin presiding, at which resolutions were adopted affirming the right of the President to remove members of his Cabinet, declaring the attempt to deprive him of the right a monstrous perversion of the powers conferred on the House of Representatives; deprecating impeachment as the last resort for the protection of the Republic from disgrace or grievous wrong; expressing confidence in the dignity and moderation of the Senate, and finally denouncing impeachment as scandalous, wrongful and unconstitutional; at the same time counselling to trust to the free discussion and the ballot box for redress in the event the removal of the removal of the President. Speeches were made by Jas. H. Girard, Mayor Hoffman and Hon James Brooks.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Napoleon Third, from Brest on the 15th, arrived to-night.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

State Dinner at the White House.

Discussion of Alabama Constitution.

The Vacant Maryland Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1868.

The Tax Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means made an important statement in the House this afternoon foreshadowing the new tax bill, to the following effect: The tax on manufactured articles is almost entirely removed, and retained on four or five articles of luxury. The tax on distilled spirits is fixed by the Committee at two dollars per gallon. The income tax remains unchanged.

State Dinner at White House.

The President gave a state dinner to-night. Most of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who were invited two weeks ago, attended. The Chief Justice did not deem it proper in view of the impeachment trial for him to be present.

The Alabama Constitution.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting to-day and discussed the Alabama constitution, which had been laid before them by a delegation from that State. Objection was made to special legislation on behalf of the State, although no conclusion was reached.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular cabinet meeting was held to-day. General Thomas, who received to-day his full commission as Secretary of War *ad interim*, was not invited to be present.

Senator from Maryland.

A movement has been made to elect a new Senator from Maryland vice Thomas rejected by the Senate, and the indication seems to favor Representative McCullough for the position. He has been a member of the House for two Congresses.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1868.

APPOINTMENT.

General George W. Monroe, of Kentucky, who served in the late war, has been assigned to a position in the Treasury Department.

ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP.

At an informal meeting of Illinoisans last evening, it was determined to present the name of General A. C. Harding, Representative from the Fourth District of that State, before the Republican Convention of Illinois in May, for the office of Governor.

ALASKA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on Monday take up the subject of an appropriation to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the purchase of Alaska.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS ABOLISHED.

There seems little if any doubt that Congress will repeal the law establishing the Bureau of Statistics, as recommended by the Committee on Retrenchment.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Colonel W. S. Wisewell to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Rollins. Also, Richard P. L. Baber, of Ohio, Pension Agent at Columbus.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Jno. H. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner under the act of March, 1867, to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia; Jos. H. Rowland, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; Chas. Van Winkle, Marshal for the District of Virginia, in place of John Underwood; Thos. Hood, Attorney for the District of Wisconsin.

THE STANTON CASE.

Under the law relative to the summons served upon Secretary Stanton, he is allowed twenty days to respond before the next term of the District Court. The case, therefore, cannot come up till April.

THE GEORGIA CASE

Came up in the Supreme Court to-day. David Dudley Field, for the petitioners, moved for leave to file a bill for an injunction upon Gens. Grant, Meade, Ruger and Rockwell. On this motion Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, for the defense, said the whole question of the legality of the reconstruction laws would come up on motion, and asked that the argument be set for next Friday. The Court so ordered, and Mr. Field filed his briefs. Mr. Carpenter moved for six hours' extra time for making argument in the McArdle case, which comes up on Monday, on which motion the Court will then decide.

M'ARDLE TO BE RELEASED.

Washinton specials say Stanton is considering the propriety of setting aside the military proceedings in the McArdle case, and ordering his release, he being constructively a prisoner.

CABINET MEETING.

All the Cabinet officers were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, including Gen. Thomas.

THE BUREAU IN KENTUCKY.

Intelligence is received that the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, abolished by Gen. Grant, has been quietly restored by Stanton without orders from the President.

ABANDONED.

The contemplated charge against the President of attempting to change the military departments without the consent of Congress has been abandoned.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTION.

Speaker Colfax's public reception was largely attended.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Ex-Governor Tod's New Mansion Destroyed by Fire—Loss $30,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 28, 1868.

The new mansion in this place of ex-Governor Tod, which was nearly completed, was burned early this morning. Loss about thirty thousand dollars. Partially insured. Cause of fire not known.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

A Havana special says: By the steamer Georgia we have news from Mexico to the 19th. A conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate Juarez and rob the treasury. Several foreigners have been arrested, with Lieutenant Esteva, who was on duty with the other officers of the Seventh regiment, who guarded the National Palace. The assassination scheme was to have been carried out at the theater. The whole affair was planned by two Mexicans now in Havana.

The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* last night.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Communion Service SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

☞ THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF Sermons to Young Men will be preached in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, East Liberty, on SABBATH EVENING, March 1st, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL J. WILSON, DD., Professor in the W. T. Seminary. Subject: Sowing and Reaping. Galatians VI—7. The course will be continued during the month. All are invited to attend.

☞ FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Preaching in the audience room, just finished, TO-MORROW (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. ISAAC ERRETT, of Cleveland. Come one and all, and attentive ushers will show you to seats.

☞ CITY MISSIONARY MEETING.—A general meeting of the Clergyman and Congregation of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, will be held in Trinity Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at half-past seven o'clock, by request of the Bishop.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner of Third and Grant streets. Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING: The Doctrine of Endless Punishment no part of the Gospel.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Penn and Irwin street, Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SABBATH SCHOOL at 2 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets. Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor. Divine Service TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening Subject; "Christian Manliness."

☞ NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. SUNDAY EVENING, March 1st. Public Lecture on the Nature and Character of the Second Coming of the Lord, and the Instrumentality of Emanuel Swedenberg.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pittsburgh, Smithfield near Fifth street, Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ ELDER ISAAC ERRETT, of Cleveland, O., will preach in NEVILLE HALL, No. 7 Second street, TO-MORROW at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ THEATER SUNDAY NIGHT.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. F. A. NOBLE, will deliver a discourse on "Christ Knocking at the Door," TO-MORROW (Sunday) NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in the "Old Pittsburgh Theater," Fifth street. At four in the afternoon there will be two prayer meetings held under the auspices of the same Association; one at the "Allegheny Engine House," Irwin street, between Liberty and Penn streets, Pittsburgh; the other at the "Soldiers' League Rooms," Lacock street, opposite Anchor Cotton Mills, near Federal street, Allegheny City.

☞ THE NESTORIAN PRIEST.—Rev. ARTHUR BOGDON will preach TO-MORROW in the following Churches, viz: In First Eng. Ev. Luth. Church (Washington street, Allegheny), Rev. J. G. Goeltman, pastor, in the morning at 10½ o'clock. In Sixth United Presb. Church (Manchester), Prof. A. D. Clark, D.D., pastor, in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock. In Manchester Presbyterian Church (Manchester), Rev. J. E. Wright, pastor, in the evening at 7 o'clock. Subject: "The persecutions of the Christians in Turkey."

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Wood street, near Sixth, Rev. S. F. SCOVEL, Pastor. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Morning Service 10½ A. M. Evening 7½ P. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday evening. Lecture Wednesday evening. The central location of this church makes it very accessible to strangers at the various hotels. Persons not in regular attendance at any other place of worship are invited.

☞ UNCREEDED CONVERSION; Or, the Variety in Unity of Christ's Gospel Contrasted with the Methods and Monotonies of Men, will be the subject of a sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, above Smithfield. Free seats and welcome to all.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, on Union Avenue, East Common. V. LUCAS, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:00 A. M. and at 1:30 P. M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Housekeeper, by a respectable middle aged Lady. References exchanged. Address Box 822, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $3,000 cash, to take one-half interest in a new manufacturing business that promises well. For particulars address Box 1,455, Postoffice.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—A few young men of good address, furnishing reference as to honesty, can find profitable employment for some weeks by addressing (giving their address), C. D., Lock Box No. 151, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A Splendid Chance for Business. A good business man, with a thorough knowledge of this and Allegheny city, with from $260 to $500 capital, can secure a permanent, good paying and respectable business, located in Pittsburgh, by applying to G. T. HIBARD, 1,139 Penn street, or by letter, signing true name.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—An active man with $1,000 or more (on salary or interest in the business), to attend to receiving and delivering goods. Address P. H., office of this paper, where to be seen.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER—To invest $20,000 in a good paying business already established. Ten per cent. guaranteed. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 66 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A Salesman in a Hardware House. One well acquainted with the business and can command a good country trade. None others need apply. Address R. P., Box 2,616 Postoffice, Philadelphia. eod

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—In Venango county, Penna. W. C. REHREN, Real Estate Agent, Oil City, Pa. FT

LOST.

LOST—CHAIN PIN—$10 Reward. Yesterday morning on Western avenue, Allegheny, a Lady's Chain Pin with charms attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Jewelry Store of C. C. ALGEO, 22 Fifth street.

LOST—WATCH—On February 19th, a small Hunting Case Watch, with Brass Chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at W. W. WATTLES' Jewelry Store, 41 Fifth st.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$80 per month for Agents in light, new business. Send stamp for Circulars, or 10 cents for sample worth 40 cents. J. B. GEHR, Shiremanstown, Pa. WS

WANTED—AGENTS—Now ready for canvassers, "The History of the War Between the States, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED—AGENTS—For the Blue Coats, and How they Lived, Fought, and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—Wanted to rent by April 1st, a modern built house of seven to nine rooms, in Allegheny City, above Fort Wayne Railroad. Will pay $500 to $900 per annum—depending on style and finish of house. Address or call on WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 27 Fifth street.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Ward, preferred. Address stating terms, location, &c, Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of Nine or Ten Rooms, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, with particulars, Box 1,368 Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Three Literary Gentlemen want Board in Allegheny, near St. Clair street Bridge. One of them wishes also a Room. A private Christian family preferred. Proposals partially meeting their views will be entertained. Address Q. R., Commercial office. FST

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSES—Two large well lighted Warehouses, having Boiler and Engine. B. McCLEAN & CO.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A very desirable Dwelling, having all modern improvements. Apply to B. McCLEAN & CO.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On Chartiers Creek, in Chartiers Township, about Seventeen Acres of Land, adjoining property of Cornelius Scully, William Petre, William Bedden, and Henry Ingram. Four Acres are in Orchard, one acre in Strawberries, and one-half acre in Grapes, all producing. The balance of the place is all Bottom Land, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is erected a good two-story Brick Dwelling of Five Rooms, &c., and a good Barn. Immediate possession given, if desired. For terms of sale, apply to TIERNAN & HAY, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 80 Fourth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A first-class Dwelling House, with eleven Rooms, in complete repair and in a central and pleasant part of the city. If desired, the Furniture, which is nearly new, would be sold or rented with the House. Apply to H. BURGWIN, No. 143 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two very desirable and convenient Brick Dwellings, situated in a good location in Beaver, Pa. Six daily trains to Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. McCREARY & CO., Beaver, or McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STORE—A four story Brick Store, on Wood street, near Fifth street, well adapted for a Dry Goods Store. Address X. Y., this office.

FOR SALE—SOLAR OIL REFINERY—Situated at Pine Creek Station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, with a capacity of turning out Four Hundred Barrels Refined Oil per week. Large Iron Tank for storing crude, and Two Acres of Ground, with Railroad Switch for Shipping Oil attached, which will be sold low. For particulars, inquire of M. MENTZER & BRO., 94 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—PETRONA OIL WORKS—These celebrated Oil Works are now offered at private sale. If not sold prior to the 15th day of March next, they will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given. They are situated on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, immediately above the Sharpsburg Bridge, about five miles from the city. One of the best if not the very best locations for an Oil Refinery in the county. The buildings are all first-class, being of Brick and Stone. The Works are capable of turning out 1,000 barrels Refined Oil per week. On the grounds there are Four Iron Tanks; capacity, (20,000) Twenty Thousand Barrels. These tanks are used for refined and crude oils. These Works have been largely increased, both as to capacity and to storage. The Pumps and Machinery are new and first class, and the whole are in good working order. There are about Two Acres of Ground connected with the Works. The Landing is first class, Bulk Boats being able to land at the lowest stages of water. Taken as a whole, there is seldom offered so good a chance to any party or parties wishing to engage in the Refining Business, as now presents itself. Parties wishing to purchase will please address JAMES BENNEY, JR., No. 244 Liberty street, or JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., of Dilworth, Porter & Co.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Cheap, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Feed Store, in the Borough of Sewickley, Pa. Apply to HAMILTON & McCONNELL, on the premises, or to J. M. CANNON, No. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A well-stocked first-class Drug Store in a central locality, for sale cheap. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 432.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—On Commercial Colleges of this city. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—One mile from Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., a Farm of One Hundred and Thirty Acres, seventy-five of which is under cultivation; the balance is in timber. On the premises are a Log and Frame House of Four Rooms, with an abundance of spring water at door; Barn and Stabling for ten head of horses. Also, a Stone Quarry and a vein of Fire Clay. The whole Farm is underlaid with Coal. Inquire of JOSEPH BRYAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES—Thirty Acres of Land lying on Squirrel Hill, City of Pittsburgh, within fifteen minutes walk of Brown's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, known as the George Sutch Farm. This land is desirably located, with many beautiful Building Sites; has an Orchard of ten acres. Will be sold in one piece, or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to A. M. SUTCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM—A well improved Farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., ten miles from the city limits; contains 105 Acres, 30 Acres underlaid with Coal. Improvements are a new Frame House of Seven Rooms, beautifully situated and surrounded with Grapes, Shrubbery, &c. A large Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A fine Orchard of about 250 Trees. The entire Farm is in good order and well watered. For further information apply to S. A. McCLUNG, Kirkpatrick & Mellon's Law Office, corner Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, or JOHN PATTERSON, on the premises. WS*

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 18 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice. d*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large well furnished second story front room, suitable for single gentleman or gentleman and wife. Inquire at 157 Second street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A medium sized Dwelling House, No. 6 Gibbon street, Eighth ward. House in excellent condition; will be rented low to a small family. For particulars inquire next door, or address "Reporter," Commercial office. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A House in Allegheny City, of ten rooms; all large and airy; good neighborhood and clean streets. Rent very low. Will sell with lease the dining room and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c., and furniture and carpets of two chambers—all new a year ago. Address Box 176, Pittsburgh. P. S.—A respectable party wanting a smaller house can be accommodated.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two Houses suitable for small families, in Sixth Ward. Apply to JAS. B. SCOTT, 120 Second street.

FOR RENT—TAVERN STAND—That Frame Tavern, corner of Penn street and Cecils alley, Fourth ward. Stabling for Twenty Horses. Inquire at Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.'s Office, 177 Penn street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—From 1st of April, a well lighted Front Office, Second Floor. Inquire of JAS. CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling, No. 154 South Avenue, corner of Tremont street, Allegheny city, containing Seven Rooms, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire at HORNER, WOOD & CO.'S, No. 69 Water street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 63 Water street, extending from Water to First street. Apply to S. McKEE & CO.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second sts., from 1st of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND STORE—128 Third street, between Smithfield and Wood streets. Also, a small House of Three Rooms in the rear.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—From April 1st, the two-story Dwelling House, No. 174 Second street, near Grant. Inquire of A. D. SMITH, 180 Second street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—One-half of the large four story Warehouse, No. 80 Water street, near Market, fronting 17½ on Water street and running back 160 feet to First street, with good dry cellar, now occupied by Martin, Oliver & Brickell. Inquire of ROBERT BEER. T1hstf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A new Frame Dwelling, containing Six Rooms and Two Rooms in the Attic, neatly finished, within two hundred yards of Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For terms apply to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—From 1st of April next. The Warehouse, No. 83, on Liberty street, corner of Hay, well suited for Produce and Feed or Grocery Business. Apply on the premises (up stairs), or at my residence, Center Avenue. WILLIS BOOTHE.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Three story House No. 9 Ross street, Ten Rooms in good order, containing Gas, Marble Mantels, Range, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of ORMSBY PHILLIPS, 121 Second street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three elegant Rooms, suitable for any business, in the best locality. No. 96 Wood street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 17 Ross street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 293 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store; Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

A CHANGE.

JAMES W. KENNEDY has succeeded S. S. BRYAN, Esq., in the Broker Business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth st. Stocks, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on Collaterals, such as sound dividend Stocks, United States, Municipal, State or Railroad Bonds.

P. S.—As he is in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of Railroad Stocks, Government Securities, Gold, &c., &c., on the same terms which the Brokers there require.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE business of Broker in Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate, I cheerfully commend Mr. J. W. KENNEDY to my friends and patrons, as being well qualified by a long business experience to serve them.

S. S. BRYAN.

INTENDING SHORTLY TO REMOVE from the city, I invite any persons who may have unsettled business with me, to address me at my residence.

S. S. BRYAN,
T1sip No. 99 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

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MYRON DICKSON,
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French Poplins and French Merinos.

In all the popular shades.
Black and Colored Alpacas;
Black and Colored French Merinos; Prints;
New Styles in French Chintzes and Crash;
Damask, Table Linens, Towelings and Crash;
Utica Sheetings, all widths; Tuscarora and New York Mills, Wamsutta,
Lonsdale Shirting Muslins;
Alexandre Kid Gloves;
Fine Cashmere and Broche Shawls;
Blankets, Flannels and Cassimeres.
A full assortment at Lowest Market Price.

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

POSITIVELY nothing took place yesterday, either in or out of Congress, regarding impeachment. The Committee, not having completed the articles, did not report; but it is expected they will do so to-day. A few days' delay, for the sake of deliberation and completeness, the country will prefer to even a single hour of unnecessary haste.

THE reports from New Hampshire, where the election will take place on the 10th of March, are that impeachment has given increased vigor to the canvass on the part of the Republicans, and the prospect which was not before very doubtful, is now regarded as promising a Republican victory with little less than absolute certainty? The canvass partakes of nearly all the characteristics of a Presidential campaign.

THE reports received from different parts of the State strongly indicate a decided majority in the Republican State Convention, which meets in the city of Philadelphia on the 11th of March, for GRANT and CURTIN for President and Vice-President. There is not likely to be any opposition to the renomination of HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL, for Auditor and Surveyor General.

BEDFORD WANTS A RAILROAD.

The citizens of Bedford have at length realized that the projected Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railway was a "mere paper creature to force the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company out of existence," and have issued a call for a meeting on Monday next to consider the question of constructing a road from Bedford to Bridgeport, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. The last report of J. EDGAR THOMSON has satisfied the citizens that the Southern Pennsylvania road has been or is to be abandoned, and they are now called upon to act for themselves having depended on others too long. The Bedford *Inquirer* suggests that the stock to build the twenty miles of road between Bedford and Bridgeport would be liberally subscribed by Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland, as those cities would be interested in securing the trade of that country.

The citizens of Bedford should exert their energies at Harrisburg in behalf of a liberal Free Railroad Law, whose fate is now hanging by a thread, for without such law their meetings and subscriptions will be of no avail, and they will continually be "left out in the cold," unless the Central Monopoly should find it to its interest to give them a road.

THE EFFECT OF IMPEACHMENT ON BUSINESS.

From no quarter do we hear of impeachment exerting on business any other than a tranquilizing influence. The prospects of a harmonious administration at Washington, one charged with and fully realizing the responsibility of the possession of power, is more than counterbalancing the adverse influence of the unusual proceedings which otherwise might reasonably be expected. The country, regarding Mr. JOHNSON as a perverse disturber, views his removal with favor. The quiet which has so quickly followed the almost absolute certainty of his impeachment has just this interpretation. The fact is the vindication of Congress and the condemnation of Mr. JOHNSON. As bearing on this point, the following quoted from the money article of the N. Y. *Herald* of Thursday is pertinent.

"The temper of the market is rather bearish than bullish and the tranquilized condition of affairs at Washington is exerting a reassuring influence upon the public mind. At the same time there is no probability of the premium declining materially while the impeachment trial is pending, and it will be liable to more than ordinary fluctuations until after the final result is reached. There was an improved feeling in the market for Government securities, and the decline of yesterday brought in buyers for investment as will as on speculation for a rise. There is nothing in the impeachment sensation, if we may judge by the course of gold, to create distrust of the public credit."

This view of the question is sustained by the money article of the *Times* of the same date, from which we quote the following:

"The prevalent feeling in Wall street is, that, after the removal of Mr. Johnson by Impeachment, both political and financial confidence in the state of the country will be much steadier than for the last twelve or eighteen months, and while no sudden or precipitate decline in gold is looked for, all apprehension of higher rates from mere political causes, has been removed by the pulsations of the popular feeling in the last day or two."

THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Men often use the phraseology, "the machinery of Government." And properly enough, since civil society is an artificial state, and government is a machine. With whatever admiration we may regard the construction, or the operation of a machine, our admiration is much enhanced by the discovery that among its arrangements there is a contrivance intended to meet a contingency, to remedy a difficulty which may possibly arise from some accident of position or material. With such admiration we regard the adaptability of our government to the various contingencies of our history. Though our national life has not been long, though even a century has not passed away since its foundation, our Constitution has been subjected to very severe trials. Its framers were looked upon by their contemporaries as men of surpassing political sagacity. Great publicists of the old world have been eloquent in praise of the serene temper and enlightened forethought of FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, and JAMES MADISON. Even Englishmen have admitted that the fathers of the Republic were moral and intellectual giants. Though there has been no lack of reverence among ourselves for our political fathers, time was required in order to afford us the data necessary to an adequate appreciation of the large roundabout sense and wisdom of the constructors of our Government. That the machine promised to work well,—and that its builders were men of vast powers and intelligence were facts patent enough. But trial in storm as well as in sunshine was needed to demonstrate the seaworthiness of the craft and the strength of its tackle. Our late civil war furnished a fearful ordeal through which the Constitution bore us triumphantly—and now the usurpations of ANDREW JOHNSON afford another test of the strength and adaptation of our governmental machinery to a crisis which might or might not arise. Doubtless we all knew that the Constitution contained a provision on the subject of impeachment. And yet when the occasion arose—when the persistent and factious opposition of the President to the work of reconstruction and his arrogant assumption of power, made every one think of the desirableness of getting rid of him, it was almost with a degree of surprise we found, or recollected, that the contingency had been fully foreseen by the authors of the constitution. These men were deeply acquainted with human nature, as illustrated both in history and in the experience of life. And it would appear, from the extant debates in which those illustrious men discussed the various clauses of our fundamental law, that no feature of the instrument seemed to them more necessary, or more obviously and firmly to rest upon the probabilities of the future settled by the annals of the past than the provision by which a faithless or foolish President might be divested of the office which he should have dishonored or abused. Indeed we may safely assume that they anticipated that a more frequent use would have to be made of this provision of the constitution than our history has shown to be necessary. All who happen to be familiar with the private correspondence of those times, since published, must remember how deep were the distrust and misgiving with which some of them, JEFFERSON for instance, looked upon even the limited powers with which the President was invested. Some of the early fathers of the Republic, we know, foresaw the greatest danger to our democratic institutions in the Presidential office. The fears these men entertained were never justified by the actual conduct of a President until our own day. And when the danger occurs the Constitution exhibits the remedy. In the general confidence in its efficacy the people remain in quiet. Little excitement, no disturbance or confusion takes place. Assured that the provision of the Constitution properly applied, will remove the obstruction which is interfering with our national and individual prosperity and interests, the people calmly attend to their ordinary pursuits, and are merely eager to learn the progress of events. The machine of government continues to operate without jar or noise.

UTILITY AGAINST UTILITARIANISM.

This is sometimes called a utilitarian age, or even the utilitarian age *par eminence*, as if the true principles of utility and their application had never before been fully understood. People who thus characterize our times seem generally to have in view the astonishing advancement of the practical arts and the consequent dominion over the material world of which the present generation may justly boast. Within the last fifty years so many of the dreams and anticipations of achievement recorded in the fanciful work of BACON have become actual facts, that even the most skeptical are prepared to admit the likelihood, or, at least, the possibility of the realization of the rest. One effect of the immense benefits resulting to man's estate from the study of the material world has been to narrow and degrade our notions of utility. Where there were three formerly, there are a hundred now ready to deny the utility of whatever study or pursuit does not evidently tend to benefit us in our food, or clothing, or dwellings. The question, what is the good of it? is ever on the lips of certain persons. And the good which seems to them of sufficient importance to be a standard of all action, is something which may always, or nearly always, be represented by an equivalent in dollars.

To discover the narrowness and injurious tendency of the adoption of this standard as a measure of human aspirations and endeavors, we need only reflect for a few minutes on man's constitution. He may possess countless riches and still be miserable; he may wield the scepter of half the world, and yet never enjoy a happy hour. Man has a soul as well as a body, and the soul even of the lowest civilized human being, is stimulated and agitated by aspirations which no degree of wealth or power can satisfy. Hence the necessity of spiritual teaching. Hence the preacher, the poet and the philosopher are just as needful agents in a happily constituted society, as the physician, the physicist and the mechanic. In order that the spiritual teacher, by whatever name he is called, may be trained and qualified for his work, he must explore, or at any rate know the results attained by exploring vast regions of thought, speculation, and research which, only in the most incidental and indirect way, can ever yield products susceptible of statement in the language of the exchange. The vast circle of ideas from which all classes of spiritual instructors draw their most important and interesting doctrines, lies both beyond and within the material kingdoms in which the naturalist pursues his labors; and even the pursuits, the classifications and discoveries of the naturalist receive their highest lustre and interest from the rays cast upon them from this higher and more refined region of thought. The most intelligent people are now ready to acknowledge the mistaken narrowness of restricting utility to the mere gratification of physical wants. All science, they allow, does not consist in feeding well, in clothing well, and in housing well the material man, without thought of elevating his mind. All this one may admit and yet by no means fully recognize or appreciate the dignity of the moral nature which is an essential part of humanity. Evidences of this failure abound on every side. It may be seen in the popular writer who produces a book destined to influence thousands of human beings for generations, without possessing or apparently trying to cultivate a sense of the responsibility assumed in the act. It may be seen in all those who read evil books, who listen to demoralizing music, who tolerate debasing pictures whether on city walls, or in magazines, admitted into their families. It may be seen in the seeming indifference with which parents regard the many influences whether of things, or persons constantly acting upon their children. An adequate appreciation of the lively and delicate susceptibilities of the moral nature in all human beings, would speedily show itself in the correction of all these things. Its awakening would be manifest in the heightened vitality of conscience—in increased cautiousness of walk and in a sharp-eyed observation of all positive influences. Attempts would also quickly be made—not only to substitute good influences for evil—but to exchange good influences for better. All external objects which through the senses affect and mould the soul would be thoughtfully regarded. Deformity in architecture would be made to give place to beauty and awkwardness in carriage to grace. In many households good and in every way worthy books would take the place of evil or worthless ones—and in many churches real music and true harmony would be introduced as a substitute for harsh and intolerable discords.

Mr. Johnson's Perverseness.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* repeats what was said editorially, that "had the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Ewing as Mr. Stanton's successor, and had this been accompanied with a temperate statement of his reasons for the step, and of his desire to test the constitutionality of the enactments impairing his right of removal, no rational objection could have been offered to the proceeding." To this the correspondent adds the following:

In addition to this I can state on the best authority that it has been possible for the President to solve this difficulty peaceably and satisfactorily any time within the past six weeks, by nominating in Mr. Stanton's place some moderate or conservative Republican like Gov. Cox, of Ohio, whom the Senate would have confirmed promptly. Mr. Stanton, I have reason to know, would himself have urged the confirmation of any such man, glad to be relieved of his thankless position, but determined never to leave it so long as there was danger that its vast power might pass into hands that would use it to prevent reconstruction or corrupt the army.

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL MCCALL.—Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association, has issued a request to the officers and men of that corps, and those of other organizations of volunteer service, to meet at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to-day, for the purpose of paying fitting respect to the memory of Major-General George A. McCall, deceased.

THE PARDONING POWER.—The stated case made up by the Judges of the Philadelphia Criminal Court to test their power to remit sentences has resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court, opinion by Chief Justice Thompson, that such power was an infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the Governor.

The Detroit *Post* says the Canadian Dominion is to repeat the farce of patrolling the lakes with "gunboats" this year, as soon as navigation opens. England is expected to foot part of the bill; but the part assumed by the Provinces will be felt by their tax payers by and by.

IMPEACHMENT.

SPEECH OF HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 24, 1868,

On the resolutions reported by the Committee on Reconstruction for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but merely to say that I have heretofore on all occasions voted against impeachment. I did hope, sir, that our Government would escape the trial of its strength, as well as the odium that would fall upon it, by instituting proceedings for the impeachment of its chief executive officer, and it was my purpose that no such proceeding should be instituted on doubtful or debatable ground.

The President has been guilty of many, very many, official acts that I most heartily condemn, but they were generally of a political character, prompted by his base treachery to the party that elected him, and used for the purpose of securing the confidence and aid of those who opposed him then, but by whom he now vainly hopes to be again elevated to the chair he has disgraced.

I, therefore, with a majority of the Republican members of Congress, preferred to bear with him during the balance of his term rather than convulse and disturb the country in trying to get rid of him. I did hope that the efforts or attempts made to impeach him would have taught him prudence, if not wisdom, and his efforts to interfere with and set aside the action of Congress would have ceased. I regret to say that this hope was vain. Instead of conforming more to the lawful enactments of Congress he has become more defiant and aggressive. He has evidently construed the conservative action of those who have heretofore voted against impeachment to be cowardice, and to believe that, do as he pleased, the House of Representatives would not call him to account. He has, therefore, thrown himself openly and defiantly against a plain enactment of law.

It is now the duty of the Congress to resist this usurpation; "longer forbearance would cease to be a virtue." And while I am glad that a majority of the House of Representatives have heretofore resisted impeachment, yet now, unfortunate as it is that such a necessity exists, and sad as every patriot should feel at the spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of the United States being brought before the bar of the Senate to answer articles of impeachment, I shall with pleasure, as a matter of duty to myself, my country, and posterity, vote in favor of the resolution.

It is well, Mr Speaker, that the issue is so clear, plain and distinct. It is no less than an open and defiant refusal to obey the law and Constitution that he has solemnly sworn to support. The evidence of it bears his own signature; there can be no cavil or prevarication about the commission of the offense; let us, therefore, impeach him, and have the country relieved from the annoyance and disgrace it has suffered in consequence of the bad conduct of Andrew Johnson.

What Mr. Johnson Says for Himself.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows:

I have just had an interview with a leading Democrat from New England. He had an interview with President Johnson on Sunday night. The President made a full disclosure of his reasons for the step he has taken, and what his purpose is in the matter. Not one of his friends—not even the Cabinet—knew that he had resolved to defy Congress. Of this action in the matter his friends complain, as it took them wholly by surprise, and prevented that preparation that was needed to meet the new issue. Mr. Johnson intended to meet the issue alone, and asked and took no counsel, so he said.

Mr. Johnson expressed the utmost confidence in Chief Justice Chase, that if a trial comes he will give the President a fair trial. He does not say that Mr. Chase is with him, but that he will deal fairly with him and that he will be safe in his hands.

The tactics of the friends of the President, Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, and others, is to demur to the Court before whom the case is to be tried. They will raise the question that the Senate is not competent to try the President, as the majority have prejudged the case. The Attorney General has informed the Senators who defend Mr. Johnson, that they have the same right to object to a Senator that a prisoner has to object to a jury.

In answer to the question how he can justify his conduct of acting under the Civil Tenure Bill at one time and ignoring it at another, Mr. Johnson says he did act under it, but with the understanding that a case should at once be made up and carried to the civil tribunal. But he was defeated and thwarted by his enemies, and now he means the law shall be tested, and he is willing to pay the penalty for the attempt be it what it may. He said this without bravado or a defiant spirit, but with the air of one who had undertaken a grave matter, the issue of which was quite doubtful. His friends complain that he showed a want of confidence in them, and had not treated them fairly to take so important a step, as to defy Congress and give them no sign and no warning—bringing the news on them like a clap of thunder from a clear sky.

English Jealousy of American Influence in China.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Shanghai betrays considerable irritation at the selection of Mr. Burlingame to represent China at the treaty-making powers of the world. He says the report was at first received as a canard, but time confirming it, "the next impulse was to feel patriotically annoyed that an American should have been elevated to so high a post." The writer thinks the resident representatives of the Great Powers were competent to do all the necessary negotiation "without the intervention of an American," and the further remark is hazarded that "it was a very creditably astute attempt to exalt American influence." Had a Chinese been appointed, he says it would have been well and good; but the selection of an American is quite astonishing. As to "how the appointment came about," the correspondent writes as follows:

Mr. Burlingame says he was offered it unexpectedly, and that he believes it suggested itself as suddenly to the Chinese. But the Chinese are not given to sudden resolves on a question of this magnitude. The dispatch of an embassy to the West implies the abandonment of the Celestial theory which held China to be the Central Kingdom, its Emperor the son of heaven, and all the sovereigns in the world his vassals. It implies a tardy recognition of equality among nations. And these convictions would not burst upon them suddenly. It looks more like a result of the system of "education" which has so long been followed by foreign ministers in Pekin; and in this view Mr. Burlingame's appointment loses much of its mystery, and becomes explicable as the natural result of a chain of circumstances. He has been longer in Pekin than any of the other Ambassadors, and, with Sir Frederick Bruce, elevated that policy of intellectual instead of warlike pressure which has been adopted, at least nominally, by all treaty powers.

National Presbyterian Union Convention.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the National Presbyterian Union Convention, held in Philadelphia, has appointed the following committees to present the action of the Convention to the different ecclesiastical bodies represented:

To the Old School General Assemby, to meet in Albany, N. Y., May 21st—Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., New School; Rev. J. Y. Scouller, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; O. E. Wood, Esq., New School; William Getty, Esq., United Presbyterian. To the New School General Assembly, to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., May 21st—Rev. G. W. Murgrave, D. D., Old School; Rev. William Davidson, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. W. S. Bratton, Reformed Presbyterian; Hon. Chas. Drake, Old School; Jas. McMillan, Esq., Reformed Presbyterian. To the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to meet in Argyle, New York, May 27—Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., New School; Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., Old School; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Reformed Presbyterian; Robert Carter, Esq., Old School; Edward Miller, Esq., New School. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Pittsburgh, May 20—Rev. Gerge Marshall, D. D., Old School; Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., New School; Rev. A. G. Wallace, United Presbyterian; Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., New School; Hon. Wm. M. Francis, Old School.

The St. Louis Bonds.

The Copper Dam for the Western Pier of the St. Louis Bridge has been completed, and the pier itself laid. It was commenced on the 10th of August last. The contractor for the masonry of the pier, as indeed for the entire bridge, is Mr. James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. In connection with this fact, the Saint Louis *Republican* says:

In connection with the bridge enterprise it is satisfactory to learn that it will no longer be impeded by rival claims and conflicting interests. The unadjusted questions and difficulties heretofore existing between the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company and the Illinois and St. Louis Company appear to be in a fair way of amicable settlement, by which not only all rivalry will be terminated, but the strength of both consolidated to one end. It is proposed, we understand, to have six directors elected on each side, and to this board of twelve the management of affairs will be intrusted. Whatever may actually be the details of the consolidation, there appears little ground to fear any more trouble between the two companies. The work, commenced under the supervision of Captain Eads, and heretofore prosecuted with so much energy under circumstances discouraging and embarrassing, will, we trust, advance to completion, without interruption, under the same guidance.

THE Commissioner of Statistics for Ohio, after stating the area of that State at 39,964 miles, says that it has a population of 68 to the square mile. The density of Belgium is 400, Massachusetts 162, and New York 85. The Commissioner assumes with probability that Ohio will continue to grow about as rapidly as it does now, until its population is equal to 122 to the square mile. It will then contain five millions of people, and would then be a large exporting State. The probabilities are, according to the estimate of this authority, that not many years hence New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will contain, each, a population of five millions—an aggregate which would give to these six States alone a population of thirty millions.

IT is a curious fact, that while seasons of destitution and distress tend to lower the number of births and marriages in a community, they also lower the death-rate. The returns of the British Registrar General for the last quarter of 1867 shows that there were fewer births by 2,400 than in the corresponding quarter of 1866, while the deaths were 4,058 more in 1866, when there was no distress. The same statistics hold good of marriages. And this is confirmatory of facts observed, but hardly credited, during the famine produced by scarcity of cotton and employment in England, showing that a period of privation is less fatal to life than a period of indulgence. Dieting seems to be good for masses as well as individuals.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Town of Cleveland---The Ducktown Copper Mines---Mineral Resources and Absence of Manufactories---Richness of Soil and Health of Climate.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, TENN., February 16, 1868.

I see in different Northern newspapers correspondence of different kinds, from almost every part of the country, but very little, if anything, from this hitherto supposed to be benighted region. This place is the county seat of Bradley county, situate on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, where the Dalton branch diverges, and is a right smart Southern town of about two thousand inhabitants, about one-fourth of whom are colored. Before the war it had an extensive copper rolling mill, which gave employment to a large number of laborers, but during the war it shared the fate of quite a number of similar establishments and was destroyed. The copper from the Ducktown mines is now all hauled here by wagons and is shipped as hauled (in ingots) to New York. These copper mines are very rich in quality of ore, and the veins are very thick; one vein in particular has been mined to the depth of sixty feet and the bottom has not been found. A survey for a railroad has been made to them from this place, and it is expected it will be commenced during the coming summer and completed as soon as possible. There are three churches here, one in progress and one to be commenced this summer; one male academy and one female seminary; one large flouring mill, capable of turning out one hundred barrels of flour per day. There is still quite an opening for manufactories of nearly every kind, some of which would be very remunerative. A foundry is very much needed here, and would undoubtedly do a big business. Pittsburgh plows and cook stoves are sold here at big prices and quite readily, while they could be manufactured here as cheap as in any other part of the country, I think. Laborers are very abundant, and command but from ten to fifteen dollars per month for ordinary labor; skilled labor is about the same as in Pennsylvania. All our glass is manufactured in old Pittsburgh, while there is along some of the bluffs of the Tennessee river the finest quality of glass sand in almost any quantity; also, large quantities of excellent iron ore in the mountains, yet our nails are brought from Pittsburgh.

This is a pretty fair representative of a southern town. There are quite a number of very wealthy men here and through this county, but their attention heretofore has not been attracted towards manufacturing, while I know of no place in all the country that offers as good inducements for it as East Tennessee, which embraces all that section lying between the Iron or Smoky Mountains and the Cumberland Mountains. It is also admirably adapted to farming. The valleys of the Tennessee river and its tributaries cannot be excelled for richness of soil by any portion of the west, while the valleys lying between the ridges are excellent for farming, and many of the ridges produce very good wheat. One farm in this county, composed of ridge and valley land, together produced thirty-nine and one-fourth bushels of excellent wheat per acre, and it was farmed in southern style, which is far inferior to the northern mode. There is a great deal of land for sale in this country very cheap. There has been a real estate agency opened here, by a young lawyer from Pennsylvania, who is offering farms at from eight to twenty-five dollars per acre, according to improvements, quality and location. Many northern farmers have already bought and located. He is pushing the thing with considerable energy, and will more than likely be successful in the enterprise.

The climate here is delightful. The thermometer has at no time this winter stood lower than sixteen above zero, and garden making has now fairly commenced. Peach and cherry buds will soon appear. The air is filled with smoke from burning grass and weeds preparatory to spring cultivation, and farmers are sowing oats every day. There has been no freezing for over two weeks, and the thermometer in the middle of the day indicates from fifty-five to sixty. This is said to have been the hardest winter ever known in East Tennessee, but to a northern man it does not seem very cold. We have not had one week of snow this winter put it all together. The wheat which was put in by the bull tongue has suffered considerably, but may recover and turn off a middling good crop. This is a limestone county—no sandstone to be found. Water is good and plenty of it.

In this section everything moves off handsomely under the new system. This county has about ten thousand of a white and two thousand of a colored population, and gives about four Radical votes to one Conservative. I have not met an old slaveholder in this county that wishes for the return of slavery. All admit it to have been their curse, and acknowledge that they can get along better without it than they ever did with it. The colored people behave much better than they expected, and they are working well. There is a great deal of talk about the numerous crimes and misdemeanors that are committed by the colored people in the South. I cannot tell how it may be elsewhere, but in this county I have not heard of any since I have been here, and northern people are just as safe here as in any part of the north. The native people are glad to see them come, and both rebel and radical treat them with remarkable hospitality. In proof of this I would say that I know of no northern man who has come to this county within the last year, but have been pleased with the people, climate and country.

POLITICAL.

It is suggested that Andrew Johnson may conclude to resign his office in order to escape the disabilities imposed by a sentence of impeachment. If he intends to be a candidate for the Copperhead nomination for the Presidency it will be necessary for him to resign, because impeachment disqualifies the culprit from ever holding office again. The Democratic party have made several important mistakes in their national conventions of late years, but they have not as yet nominated a candidate who was ineligible.

An Atlanta (Georgia) dispatch says: The passage of a bill by the Senate allowing a majority of the votes cast to decide the question of ratification, insures the carrying of the Constitution, but the rebel Democrats will make a desperate effort to elect State officers under it. The rebel General J. B. Gordon, who commanded a corps in Lee's army, and resides in this city, will doubtless be their candidate for Governor.

In the Third Senatorial District Republican Convention, Philadelphia, Wm. B. Mann was chosen delegate to and instructed in favor of the nomination of Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President of the United States, and Hon. John W. Forney for delegate at large to the National Convention.

Col. Yerger, one of the Mississippi delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention, gave utterance to the following fiery figure of speech at the great Democratic meeting in New Orleans on the 22d inst., which was received with rapturous applause: "If we are to feel that oppression which knows no end, and be trodden down by the heel of those whom we ourselves once controlled, the sooner we feel it the better: let come what will—seas of blood and mountains of bones, if necessary."

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Judge Perkins, late of the Supreme Court, Hon. Joseph McDonald and other prominent Democrats of that city take ground against Andrew Johnson. They say he has clearly violated the law, and should expect no sympathy from the Democratic party.

The Wisconsin Copperhead Convention indorsed the doctrines of the La Crosse *Democrat* by admitting one of its editors to a seat as a delegate. In addition to this, Sat. Clark, the Copperhead leader in the Senate, in a speech took occasion to give his hearty adhesion to the doctrines of the *Democrat*, and to claim them as his own, referring particularly to an article eulogizing the assassination of President Lincoln and recommending the assassination of members of Congress. Senator Bragg, having been a soldier, though now in the ranks of the Copperhead party, could not quite bear this, and, in the excitement of the moment, protested against the *Democrat's* being recognized as a Democratic organ.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican County Committee of Erie, on Wednesday, selected James Sill, Esq., and Hon. John Grier, as delegates to the Republican State Convention. They are uninstructed.

The result of the Republican Conventions, held on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, to choose delegates to the National and State Conventions, is in favor of Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President. The delegates to the National Convention are: First Congressional District, Benj. L. Berry, James Gillingham; Second District; Jno. A. Houseman, Daniel B. Beitler; Third District, A. M. Fox, Daniel P. Ray; Fourth District, William H. Kemble, Benj. H. Brown. All these delegates are in favor of Governor Curtin for Vice President. The delegates to the State Convention are—Senatorial: First District, Gen. C. T. H. Collis; Second District, Charles A. Miller; Third District, William B. Mann; Fourth District, Charles Thompson Jones. The eighteen representative delegates are as follows: W. Harvey Mooney, Joseph Tittermary, Joseph Moore, John A. Shermer, H. I. McIntire, John G. Butler, Chas. C. Carpenter, Wm. R. Leeds, Edward Y. Shelmire, R. M. Evans, Isaac A. Sheppard, Henry Bumm, Wesley Stephenson, James I. Allison, W. J. P. White, John Harris, James B. Hogan, James N. Marks. At the First Congressional District Convention the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the National Republican Convention from the first Congressional Convention of Pennsylvania, viz: Benjamin L. Berry and James A. Gillingham, and other alternates, Dr. Elias Ward and Jacob J. Gumpert, be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means in their power to secure the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant for President, and the Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin for Vice President, and the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley is the second choice of the Convention for Vice President.

The Republicans of Clearfield county met in Convention on Thursday, February 20, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John H Fulford, Wm. J. Hemphill and James Irvin, Sr., be the conferees (both Senatorial and Representative) with power to substitute, to meet like conferees, and select one Senatorial and one Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on March 11, 1868.

Resolved, That we recommend that the delegates to the State Convention from this Senatorial and Representative District use all honorable means to induce the vote of Pennsylvania, in the Chicago National Convention, to be cast for General U. S. Grant for President, and Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE First Christian Church, Allegheny City, Rev. Joseph King, pastor, has been greatly edified and advanced during the past week by the services of the Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cleveland, editor of the *Christian Standard*, and President elect of the Alliance College. Mr. Errett is well known throughout the country as an able and eloquent expounder of the Scriptures, and his preaching so magnifies the Word and applies it to the hearts and consciences of the people under the influences of the Holy Spirit that those who hear him attentively are won to the conclusion that the Bible alone is sufficient as a rule of Christian conduct, and that it is the power of God unto salvation. Mr. King has reason to be greatly encouraged at the prospects of his charge, which is now acknowledged to be one of the best organizations for Christian work in the city.

THE evening services at the First Methodist Church are still continued. The promise is very fair for a deep and abiding work of grace in the hearts of many people. The services of the Rev. J. D. Herr, former pastor, are expected the coming week. The members of the Church seem united in the effort, and the attention and attendance are steadily increasing. The pastor, Alexander Clark, will preach to-morrow evening on "Unceeded Conversions; or, the Variety-in-Unity of Christ's Gospel as Contrasted with the Methods and Monotonies of Men."

WE have received a letter from the Rev. Wm. Pittenger, author of a new work on "Oratory," reviewed in a recent number of the COMMERCIAL, acknowledging the historical error to which we alluded, and stating that it was an oversight in reading proof. The work is very highly complimented by some of the leading periodicals, and is likely to have a large sale.

THE Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will assemble in Greensburg, early in March, Bishop Kingsley presiding.

WE understand that the Plymouth Congregational Church on Hand street has been bought by a Lutheran Society of the liberal order, and will soon be occupied by the new congregation. The Plymouth Society are contemplating a new edifice in some elegible portion of the city.

THERE is divine service every Sabbath in the Fourth Ward Public School Hall, Penn street. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, than whom there is not a more entertaining speaker in the city. His congregations are rapidly increasing in numbers.

THE Rev. F. Blood, of Birmingham, will preach to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Robison's Hall, Lawrenceville, for the new organization known as the Fourth Methodist Church.

THE lecture of the Rev. Hiram Miller, D. D., in the public hall of the Fourth Ward School House, on Tuesday evening last, was one of great ability. The lecturer is evidently conversant with the histories of nations, and uses his knowledge to great advantage. He thinks for himself, speaks boldly his sentiments, and fastens his conclusions on the minds of the people by facts. The audience was large and greatly pleased and profited. Dr. Miller is the pastor of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. DR. MORGAN, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, will preach at the Liberty Street M. E. Church to-morrow morning at the usual hour. In the afternoon anniversary addresses will be delivered by the Rev. S. M. Hickman, of South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, and J. W. F. White, Esq.

THE Missionary Anniversary of Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty, will be held to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. W. P. Turner will be assisted by Rev. H. Sinsebaugh, of Canton, Ohio. This church, under its present pastor, has done well during the past year, contributing liberally on every occasion, and will likewise heartily respond to the missionary cause.

SPECIAL religious services will be had at the Academy of Music, Liberty street, on Sabbath afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union. All persons are invited, and seats are free. Earnest Christian workers from abroad, ministers and laymen, are cordially invited to be present, and take part in the exercises.

ELDER Isaac Errett, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in Neville Hall, No. 7 Fourth street.

PERSONAL.

—The Manchester *Guardian* relates that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister to Washington, on the eve of his departure for America, met an American gentleman whom he did not recognize as a member of the Republican party, and to whom he praised Mr. Johnson highly for his administrative vigor and skill. Finding no response, he modified his tone, and said: "At all events, all must admit that he does wonders for an entirely self-made man." "It may be so," was the rejoinder; "but, if he be self-made, I will say that it relieves God Almighty of a grave responsibility."

—A scandalous pamphlet has been published in Paris, asserting that the Empress Eugenie had an illegitimate child before marrying the Emperor; that this child is in England, in the hands of persons who are constantly levying black-mail on her Majesty, and that her famous trip to England was solely caused by her desire to hush up the clamor of the above-mentions persons.

—Alexander H. Stephens was in Springfield, Mass., a few days since on his way to Boston. He decidedly avoided any reference to the political situation, and when his opinion was asked in regard to the present conflict, he answered that he had not seen the latest papers. He looked as rusty as ever, and had his pants tucked into his boots. He was always a small man, never weighing over one hundred pounds, and now, in feeble health, his appearance is more than usually diminutive. Still his eye is as bright and piercing as ever, and to look at the upper part of his face alone, it would be impossible to tell whether he was a man of twenty-five or seventy-five years.

—The Parisian correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, describing Rosa Bonheur, adds to the description of the personal appearance of the lady something respecting her refusal to see ordinary visitors. But having purchased some cows of the Nivernais breed from a farmer, the lady artist admitted him to her studio. She had just completed an order for England, the subject of which was a farm yard in the Nivernais. The farmer exclaimed on seeing it: "Why, you have painted my animals. I know them all—but why did you not put me in instead of that man? and that woman and the children are not mine." It is needless to remark that the great artist had never been at his farm, but she had painted the breed so accurately that the man believed the picture to have been taken from life, thus unconsciously paying her a higher compliment than any connoisseur could have done in terms of the most lavish praise.

—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Amity, Pennsylvania, writes that the minister Spalding, who wrote the Book of Mormon, is buried in the churchyard at that place, and that his grave, with its inscription, is still to be seen there.

—Of "living models" for artists, a Paris correspondent writes as follows: They are in a great part Italians, and follow no other business. A model gets his run of customers and makes his engagements weeks ahead. In a school they generally pose for a week at a time, for four hours each day, and in private ateliers for any required time. The schools usually have men for models two weeks, then a woman for one week, as the latter are more scarce and more easily drawn than men. The firmly marked muscles of the male figure offer a much more difficult problem than the smooth contour of a woman. The same models pose in all the schools in their turn, coming round once in a year or so, or oftener, right along, all their lives perhaps. I know of one who has posed in a certain atelier regularly for more than thirty years. One franc an hour is the ordinary compensation, but no model will come at all for less than four francs. Some who have extraordinary forms are able to get larger prices. There is a baker in town who has a face and form finely adapted to pictures of the time of Louis XIV, who is often employed by Meissonier and others at ten francs per hour. There is another fellow who has a Greek cast of form, who gets six francs; and an Italian who poses for Christ for eight francs. All the Italian models profess to pose for Christ, however villainous they may look; many also incline to the *role* of St. John. The women often have special *fortes*, as the Virgin Mary, or Minerva, Venus, &c.

—Prince Alfred, Victoria's second son, is at present making a grand tour around the world, and, appearing recently in Australia, was overwhelmed with demonstrations of colonial loyalty. The people, it is said, were almost frantic. After remaining in Melbourne a short time, the Prince went "up the country," whereupon, according to report, the whole country "got drunk," and kept it up until long after the Prince left. At Melbourne, the Prince was measured for a pair of boots. The entire adult male population then tried to play the part of Cinderella's sisters, and to squeeze their feet into boots made after the same measure. The Mayor of Ballarat, it is recorded, succeeded in effecting a fit, and has since reaped in corns what he sowed in suffering.

Wonderful Freak of Nature—A Woman Two Years and Seven Months of Age.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday says: In a family living on Central avenue, is a child that promises to be a card for Barnum. It is a female, now two years and seven months of age, fully developed into womanhood. The change from that of ordinary infancy to full maturity took place when the child was two years of age. With the first indication of the presence of womanhood the child's body rapidly changed, in all its parts, from the condition of tender infancy to the fullness of that of a healthy girl of eighteen. The face, alone, remained unchanged—a full, round baby face, quite pretty in all its features, with bright, sparkling and intelligent eyes and rosy cheeks. This wonder has attracted the attention of many of the physicians of the city, several of whom have obtained photographs of it. The child walks, talks, cries and eats like other children of its age. It is quite forward in talking, speaking both German and English.

CITY MATTERS.

Liberal Bequests.

Mrs. Catharine Kearney, widow of James Kearney, late of Lawrenceville, makes the following bequests in her will, recently probated:

To her sister, Mary, wife of Francis Queen, the lot on Smallman street, Ninth ward, 24 feet front by 120 feet to Mulberry alley, with the buildings thereon; and to her neice, Catharine, wife of Henry H. Clark, the lot in Lawrenceville, fronting 70 feet on the East Liberty turnpike, and extending back to Butler street, with the double two-story brick dwelling thereon erected—conditioned that she shall hold the same exclusively in her own right, and free from the control of her husband. The deceased then directs that her property in the Fifth ward, located on the corner of Penn and O'Hara streets, fifty feet on Penn street by one hundred feet on O'Hara street, on which are erected six houses, be sold by her executors, and the proceeds disposed of as follows: To Rosa Kenann, wife of Thomas Kenann, $1,000; to her niece, Anna Fox, $1,000; to Mary, wife of James McBride, Butler county, $2,000; to her sister Mary, wife of Francis Queen, $2,500; to the Monastery in Birmingham, $1,000; to Glenwood Catholic College, at Glenwood, Pa., $1,000; to the Catholic Orphans' Asylum, Pittsburgh, $1,500; to the Sisters at St. Patrick's (or Father Garland's Church, Fifth ward), $1,000. The residue from the sale of the property, together with that realized from sale of bank stocks, etc., is to be judiciously expended by her executors in the erection of a monument to the memory of herself and her husband, and the permanent improvement of their lot in St. St. Mary's Cemetery. Rev. E. F. Garland and John McClune are appointed her executors.

The City Superintendency—A Proposition Worth Considering.

We have already stated that a convention of School Directors has been called to assemble on Monday afternoon next, for the purpose of deciding the question whether a City Superintendent of Common Schools shall be chosen, under a recent act of Assembly, or whether the matter shall be left as it stands at present. The County Superintendent, Mr. Douthett, is necessarily indifferent about the proposed change, because, if made, it will relieve him of a considerable portion of his duties, without curtailing his salary during the remainder of his term.

The first convention called to consider this matter was divided in opinion as to the propriety of appointing a City Superintendent, and we presume there are many Directors who are still unable to foresee any great advantage to result from the superintendency. We understand that a proposition will be made to the forthcoming convention, to do away with the superintendency altogether, so far as the consolidated city is concerned, and adopt something like the Philadelphia plan for conducting the examination of teachers. The plan proposed is simply to have a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to examine the qualifications of the teachers, grant certificates, etc. Three persons would be sufficient for this purpose, one of whom at least should be an experienced teacher, while the other two might be selected from any of the learned or liberal professions. The object to be gained is two-fold. The first is to effectually do away with all causes of complaint on the part of teachers and their friends, growing out of the alleged partiality or favoritism of the County Superintendent, in granting certificates. That the Superintendent has powers which may be grossly abused and very unjustly exercised in favor of individuals and against the interests of the schools, no one will pretend to deny. It is not necessary to our present purpose to charge that any such abuses have manifested themselves in this vicinity. If the opportunity exists to abuse the powers conferred, it is at least an argument in favor of a change. It is nevertheless true, that complaints of favoritism have been frequently made, and much bitterness of feeling engendered thereby. The taking of the power to grant certificates from the hands of a single individual, (and that individual dependent upon the School Directors for his office,) and placing it in the hands of a Committee of three, to be appointed by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, two of which committee need have no connection with schools or school boards, would go far towards effectually preventing the abuses to which we have alluded, and would give every applicant for a certificate to teach a chance to be fairly heard upon his or her merits. Another object to be gained is the saving of the salary of a superintendent. It is true, this may be regarded as comparatively a small matter, and so it is; but, in these days of severe taxation, it is well to economise wherever a dollar can be saved. A City Superintendent can hardly be employed for less than $2,000 per annum, whereas we are informed that under the proposed plan it would not cost the city $200 per year. The Examining Board need not be in session more than ten or twelve days in the year, and five dollars per day each would be sufficient compensation. The proposition is not without merit, and when the object comes before the Convention, it will doubtless receive that consideration which it demands. The system is said to work well in Philadelphia, and we can see no reason why it should not be quite as efficient here.

THE COURTS.

District Court---Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of Sheriff Cluley vs. Charles Lockhart and John Gracie, impleaded with Wm. Frew, partners as Lockhart, Frew & Co.—before reported—came into Court, stated that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The Court refused to discharge them, and they returned to the jury room.

Margaret Gallagher vs. John Sweeney and wife. The Court ordered a judgment of nonsuit to be entered, with leave to plaintiff to move the Court in *banc* to set aside the nonsuit.

Common Pleas---Judge Stowe.

The case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, before reported, occupied the entire session, and no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Quarter Sessions---Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

This Court was open yesterday for the argument of motions. No business of public interest was transacted.

U. S. District Court--Judge McCandless.

The case of the Government vs. twenty-six barrels of whisky, owned by Michael Thieken, occupied the session, and was not concluded at adjournment.

A monition was ordered in the case against sixteen barrels of unclaimed whisky, found in Luzerne county, without proper brands. The monition is made returnable on the 17th of March next.

For additional Local see fourth page.

☞ ESTABLISHED 1848.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

DRUGGIST,

S. E. COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTER OF

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP, (Contains 30 per cent. Glycerine,)

SQUIRE'S GLYCERINE SOAP, (Contains 40 per cent. Glycerine,)

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP, (Used in England for over 100 years.)

Among Lubin's Celebrated Extracts we have on hand the favorite perfumes of

ACACIA, AMBROSIA, BRIDAL BOQUET, CAMELIA, CEDRAT, GERANIUM ROSE, JASMIN, JOCKEY CLUB, MUSK, SWEET SIXTEEN, UPPER TEN, VERBENA, VIOLETTE, WINTER BLOSSOM, &c.

Which are of our own direct importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.

Agent for SARG'S VIENNA, AND SQUIRE'S LONDON GLYCERINE SOAP. eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAMPS, BRANDS AND STENCILS—I am prepared at all times to fill orders for Steel Stamps, Branding Irons, for marking patterns, and all farm implements. Also, Stencils for marking barrels, boxes and small packages. I also manufacture small Stencils for marking clothing and fine linen goods.

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 Wood street.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Smith street to Clymer street.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Smith street to Clymer street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1867; also, an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE WIDENING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Diamond alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, be opened to about thirty-eight feet in width, and that William Holmes, William Rinehart and J. T Kincaid be and are hereby appointed to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the opening of the same.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
WM. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868. JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
PRINTS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES;
DELAINES, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES;
GINGHAMS, TICKING,
SHIRTING CHECK,
LINEN TABLE DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
COTTON TABLE DIAPER,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
ALL-WOOL TABLE COVERS,
CORSETS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
RISTORI APRONS, VERY CHEAP;
SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES

Wholesale and Retail

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material selected and furnished by us, and are

REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.

The assortment includes

BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES, 5¾ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Major General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, the following condemned ordnance stores will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., to commence on MONDAY, the 23d of March, 1868, at 10 A. M:

183 sets wheels, axles, &c., of artillery carriages;
13 traveling forges and battery wagons;
484 gunner's haversacks;
693 gunner's pouches; 160 vent covers;
20,747 shot and shells (about 265 tons);
60 tons (about) old wrought iron scrap;
30 tons (about) old cast iron scrap;
18 sling carts (7 iron, 6 wood);
2 mountain howitzer pack saddles;
10,240 carbine cartridge boxes (Sharp's);
3,600 pistol cartridge pouches;
18,884 bayonet scabbards;
273 waist belts and plates;
8,283 cavalry saddles;
2,792 saddle blankets;
4,203 surcingles;
789 horse collars;
1,323 traces, lead and wheel;
4,875 horse brushes;
950 lbs unrefined nitre;
1 steam engine, 24-horse power;
1 steam engine, 8-horse power;
3 cap machines;
1 powder press;
1 iron hand plane;
3,591 curb bridles;
987 prs saddle bags;
199 artillery saddles;
51 pairs hames;
139 drivers' whips;
3,103 nose bags;
1 bullet machine;
2 mill saws, upright;
4 portable forges;

Together with miscellaneous lots of blocks, falls, axles, chains, jacks, traverse wheels, rollers, hand trucks, chests, boxes, &c., &c.

TERMS: Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

J. W. TODD,
Major of Ordnance U. S. Army,
Chief of Ordnance 5th Military District.

NOTICE TO

SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1868, THE UNION LINE EXPRESS will withdraw from business, transferring the same to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS, on the following lines of road:

Homewood to Erie, Pa., via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Jamestown, Pa., to Franklin, Pa., via the Ashtabula and Franklin Railroad.
New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, O., via the Lawrence Railroad.
Cleveland, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via Wellsville and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Bayard, O., to New Philadelphia, O., via Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.
Hudson, O., to Millersburg, O., via Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.

To avoid confusion, Shippers will please note the change, and instead of using the Call Cards of and delivering to the ADAMS EXPRESS, as heretofore, for points on the line of the above Railroads, use the Call Cards of and deliver to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

GEO. BINGHAM,
AGENT.

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Tracing Membrane,
Tracing Cloth,
Tracing Paper,
Whatman's Drawing Papers,
Drawing Tacks,
India Ink and Water Colors,
Paint Cups and Files,
Tape Measurers,
Field Books,
Cross Section and Profile Paper.
Protractors on Paper and Bristol Board.
Mounted Drawing Paper in rolls, and Manilla Drawing Paper. For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third Sts.

THE PHYSICIAN'S DIARY.

MONTHLY, SEMI-MONTHLY AND ANNUAL.

JOURNAL AND CASH BOOK COMBINED.

BY JAMES O'CONNOR.

One Volume Quarto; Leather Binding. Price $8.

It will keep the accounts of any Physician for at least four years, and with less writing, less liability to error, and more clearly than any other method.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

SMW 93 WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, TRIMMINGS AND BEST ITALIAN STRINGS.

Sole Agent for ALBRECHT & CO.'S, Philadelphia, and MILLER & CO.'S, Boston, FIRST CLASS PIANOS, and MACNUTT'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,

Removed to

136 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite Steinmyer's New Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All Musical Instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

10-4 UTICA SHEETING
PILLOW MUSLIN,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
CALICOS,
MARSEILLES AND
HONEY COMB QUILTS.

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

SEAL PRESSES.

CANCELLING STAMPS.

I manufacture Seal Presses and Cancelling Stamps. Also, Monograms, or anything appertaining to the Stamp or Stencil trade, either out of steel, iron, copper or brass. Baggage, hotel, coal, or any checks needed, from either German silver, copper or brass, at

ws JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood st.

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS.

I have just received 50 set of No. 1 20½ Oil Barrel

TRESS HOOPS,

Which I offer for sale at manufacturer's prices.

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 Wood street.

NOTICES.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18TH) OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

The following described properties will be sold on the respective dates and premises, viz:

On SATURDAY, February 29, at 10 o'clock, the property, 286 Robinson street, Allegheny. The Lot is 20x60. The Buildings are a Brick in front and Frame in rear, each containing Five Rooms.

On TUESDAY, March 3, at 2 o'clock, Two Houses and Lots on the south side of Nixon street, one hundred feet east of Chartiers street. Lots each 20x140. Houses are neat Frames of Five and Seven Rooms. Take Manchester cars along Beaver Avenue to Nixon street.

On TUESDAY, March 3, at 2½ o'clock, that Vacant Lot, 20x70, on west side of Wayne street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, situate 143 feet south of Strawberry Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, the property, 49 Sturgeon street, First ward, a few doors north of Rebecca street. House is brick, three story; eight rooms. Lot is 13 by 110, with an adjoining lot 15 by 60. A bargain will be given.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PROPERTY

On Union Avenue, Allegheny City,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on the premises, at Auction, on TUESDAY, March 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable Lot on Union Avenue, Allegheny city, commencing 90 feet from North Common, having a front of 30 feet on East Commons by 115 feet to Herron's (10 feet) alley, on which is erected a double two-story Frame Dwelling, containing Eight Rooms, with Back Kitchen and Cellar. Possession April 1st.

JNO. D. BAILEY & BRO.,
No. 66 Smithfield street, Auctioneers.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, BANK, RAILROAD, INSURANCE, OIL, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,

27 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
25 shares People's National Bank;
10 shares M. and M. National Bank;
15 shares Exchange National Bank;
30 shares Second National Bank;
100 shares Triumph Oil Co.;
2 shares Allegheny Valley Railroad;
5 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co;
$3,000 Allegheny 6 per cent. Bonds.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

J. S. BONNET.........................J. JAMIESON.

J. S. BONNET & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.

Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 66 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, February 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF WILLIAM A. CURLING, Of the city of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, February 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF MICHAEL ARONSON, Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more asignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 23D DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ROBT. C. TOTTEN.........................N. B. HOGG.

Formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Fulton Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

OF ALL SIZES;

Blast Furnace Engines and Machinery,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Pattern.
ROLLING MILL MACHINERY of every description.
PLAIN CHILL ROLLS, of any size—warranted.

Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,

Which have been thoroughly tested and pronounced by those who have tried them a *perfect success*.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers in this city, and to the following firms whose machinery we made:

Akron Iron Co., Bar Mill, Akron, Ohio.
Dover Rolling Mill, Bar Mill, Canal Dover, O.
Pottstown Iron Co., Nail Mill, Pottstown, Pa.
Packard & Barnum Iron Co., Bar Mill, Warren, O.
Alliance Rolling Mill Co., Rail Mill, Alliance, O.
Alexander Ashton & Co., Nail Mill, Sharon, Pa.
Bellair Nail Works, Nail Mill, Wheeling, W. Va.
Clifton Iron and Nail Co., Clifton, W. Va.
White River Iron Co., Bar Mill, Indianapolis, Ind.
Greencastle Iron & Nail Co., Greencastle, Ind.
American Steel Co., Steel Works, Connellsville.
Gaylord, Son & Co., Blast Furnace, Jackson county, Tenn.
Jas. Wood, Son & Co., Wheatland Furnace, Pa.
Indianapolis Furnace Co., Furnace at Brazil, Ind.
Bellfont Iron Works Co., Furnace at Ironton, O.

2p

W. C. CHILDS & CO.,

WESTERN MANUFACTURERS OF

Wm. W. Tupper & Co.'s Improved Double Ribbed

GRATE BARS,

Sectional and Circular Grates,

FOR

Stationary and Steamboat Furnaces.

Office—138 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

These Grates are being generally adopted by the most prominent Manufacturers, and, in this vicinity, will be found in constant operation in the following well-known establishments, to the proprietors of which we respectfully refer as to their superiority:

STEEL WORKS.
Anderson, Cook & Co.,
Hussey, Wells & Co.,
ROLLING MILLS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
Everson, Preston & Co.,
Graff, Byers & Co.,
Hutchison, Glass & Co.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.
Moorhead & Co.,
Shoenberger & Co.,
Union Iron Mills.
OIL REFINERS.
Forsyth, Bros. & Co.,
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co.,
Nat'l Refining & Stor'g Co
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Flour Mill.
S. Bradley & Sons, Wollen Manufacturers.
Hope Cotton Mills,
Jos. Graff & Co., Axe and Shovel Works,
Carson, Darlington & Co, Pittsburgh Brewery.
Knap Ft. Pitt Foundry Co
Bissell & Co., Stove Foundry.
Millingar & Bidwell, Planing Mill.
Groetzinger & Sons, Tannery.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Allegheny Water Works, &c., &c.

The use of our Grates insures economy in Fuel, rapidity in raising Steam, reduction of Clinker and *they will out-last two sets of the ordinary Bar.*

Shipments, at Short Notice, to all Points in the West. t-th-s

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22d, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum,

Will be held in PITTSBURGH, PENNA., on WEDNESDAY, March 4th 1868, at 12 o'clock M. All dealers and others interested in Petroleum are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

H. M. LONG, President.
A. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 19 Irwin street,
Pittsburgh, February 15th, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Will be held at their office on

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1868,

At 3 P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

WM. HOLMES.........................JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.........................LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.........................MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.........................STAGE MANAGER.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, February 24, and every evening during the week and Saturday Afternoon, Marshall & Doyle's renowned

MIKADO JAPANESE.

This Troupe consists of Twenty Performers, including Three Japanese Ladies, the first who were ever permitted to leave the Empire of Japan, and Four Japanese Children. The whole Troupe will present their famous specialties, and will appear in a change of programme every evening.

☞ For particulars see small bills.

GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

DR. O'LEARY'S

CELEBRATED LECTURE ON

CULTURE;

Or, How to Attain the Greatest Success in Life.

THE BEST LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

AT

LAFAYETTE HALL, TO-NIGHT.

Admission 15 cents.

W. H. MARTIN, Agent and Manager.

NED O'BALDWIN,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,

And his Great Troupe of Athletic Artists, appear for ONE NIGHT ONLY, at the CITY HALL, Pittsburgh,

SATURDAY EVENING, February 29, 1868.

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY

MISS CLARA BARTON,

For the Benefit of the Charity Fund G. A. R.

SUBJECT: "INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE."

MONDAY EVENING, March 2d, 1868.

Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's and Barr, Knake & Buettler's Music Stores.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½.

PITTSBURGH

Academy of Music.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

OF

ENGLISH OPERA,

BY THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS

OPERA COMPANY

Caroline Richings, - - - Directress.

W. G. DEITRICH.........................Musical Director.
A. P. PENNOYER.........................Business Manager.

The following Artistes appear nightly:

Miss C. RICHINGS,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD,
Miss G. REIGNOLDS,
Mr. HENRY PEAKS,
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. PIERRE BERNARD,
Mr. F. SEGUIN,
Mr. D. B. WYTLE,
Mr. J. G. PEAKES,

Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the Season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of

MARTHA.

Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera,

MARITANA.

THURSDAY EVENING—

LA SOMNAMBULA.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, Last Night of the Season—Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS.

BOHEMIAN GIRL,

With a Great and Full Cast.

Box Sheet for the sale of Secured Seats will be open on Tuesday Morning, February 25th, at C. C. Mellor's Store, No. 81 Wood street, and continue there during the season.

Prices of Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 25c extra; Gallery, 50 cents.

J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

MASONIC HALL.

Eleven Nights Only,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror,

With his Famous Troupe of

Trained Birds,
Learned White Mice, and
Performing Russian Cats.

ONE HUNDRED

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be Distributed to the Audience at the close of each Entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a Present.

Prices of Admission—Single Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1; Children's Tickets, for Matinee only, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

HARRY M. TYNDALE, Agent.
C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
GEO. FRAISER, Ass't. Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY.

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small Show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. NOBBS and H. J. LANG, under the name of NOBBS & LANG, was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. B. NOBBS, at the old stand, No. 940 Penn street. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle. In retiring from the late firm, thankful for the generous support heretofore given, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my late partner, as he will be found worthy of your support.

H. J. LANG.
February 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

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FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
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All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES;
STONE HEARTHS, ⅜ to 4 inches thick.

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ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE;
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.

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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. s

THE IRONSIDES

COAL COOK STOVE,

Is the best in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DEHAVEN & SONS,
TTHS No. 47 Federal st., Allegheny City.

M. P. ADAMS & BRO.,

BROKERS IN COOPERAGE

AND ALL KINDS OF

COOPERAGE STOCKS.

Office, BREWER'S BUILDING, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. ws

FOR RENT.

FROM NEXT APRIL,

THE LARGE STORE in Lafayette Building, on Wood street, now occupied by E. W. Lynd. Also, a Double Room in the Second Story Fourth street, over Hartford Insurance Co. Also, Basement under the same.

ROBT. McKNIGHT,
tf,TTHS 124 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE,

12-inch diameter, 4 feet stroke, with 14 feet wheel, in good order. Low for cash. If preferred, Lumber will be taken in exchange. Apply to

THOMAS CARLIN,
Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works, Sandusky street, Allegheny city, Pa.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 300 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

THE OLD YEAR.

JANUARY 1ST, 18—.

There! you may add it to the sum of years;
Number it with the past—it is no more
A living presence here! Yet strange, indeed,
To think it other than it was before;
Or merely to our haunting hopes and fears
A space shut out forever!
But we heed
Not it but *its*—all that it had of ours,
The lost or stolen, the pluckt and scattered flowers,
The unreturning, never-to-be-found,
But ne'er-to-be-forgotten *things that were.*

And though our cup was oftener dashed with tears,
Than with the mantling smiles of Fortune crowned;
Still with some memories we linger there,
And long will linger,—and return to linger
With a fond longingness—without resource
Save there. We cannot turn another way,
When thought's reverted current sweeps with force
Toward the past!
And though by night or day,
We oft, as now, pause as the index-finger
Upon the dial, moving on and on,
Into the hours of coming time, arrests
The eye—yet 'tis of time that's come and gone
We oftenest think; *that time* most interests
The heart, and love is *almost* all its own:—
For Love, like Memory, ever loves the known
And proved—delighting in the past to roam
Back through youth's glowing years to childhood's happy home,
Leaving to curious Hope the unknown years to come.

Hath not the last too much of ours to let
It pass away forever, and unmoved
Look on the while—then turn without regret
To live—as living goes? Oh, no! not yet,
We cannot spare it yet! We have lived, and loved,
And been loved in it—can we then forget
What of our very selves hath been a part
In substance, thought, and feeling? No, the heart
Treasures life's jewels in its cabinet.

* * * * * * *

O, fleeting Time! this midnight hour doth bound
Another year—another of these years
Of change and sameness—of this going round,
And round, with this poor world by day and night,
Only from light to dark, from dark to light,
Is measured—and henceforward disappears
Out of the sum of visible things; or, rather,
Shadows—(for they are not realities—
We see, but forms of things—appearances—
Ev'n shadows!) * * * *

This very hour its own deception brought,
Of year from year divided—and we spoke
As if a palpable fact were in our thought,
Not a mere trick of art, which only sought
To cheat the unthinking fancy. Hammer-stroke
Fell on the bell; the sound perchance awoke
Some dull Ucalegon, whereby it broke
The continuity of (at most) a dream!
But hammer never fell on bell to tell
That anything in heaven, or earth, or hell,
Divided anywhere the rushing stream
Of the ages and the worlds—or ever broke
The continuity and course of Time;
Whose winged feet, unresting anywhere,
Indifferently and noiselessly pass over
The threshold of the years—not even there
Breaking the silence of his course sublime.

Silence—of apathy?—unconsciousness?—
Would soul, intelligence, or life repress
All fellowship, emotion—as if death
Had fixed the eye, and snatched away the breath
Of nature; else, what meaning?
Lo, the night's
Silent immensities appear to give
No sign, through all the depths and heights
Of heaven and space.
But why inquisitive,
As if to find co-watchers? Doubtless some
There be on earth, and, mid yon distant lights
In the watch towers of the sky, what myriads come
Of angels to behold the measureless fields
Which God hath sown with worlds. And angels bow
In wondering adoration, ev'n like ours,
Amid the all-presence of the Infinite God,—
Bow lower, and more adore, because with powers
To know Him for transcending ours, endowed.

To-day is life's—is ours—to will and act,
But leave to-morrow's light to read the fact;
As now we turn to yesterday, and set
Its losses wiselier against its gains.
Things past, encountered separately, have met
And mingled now in memory!—thus remains
The substance of all being—not distinct
And separable, as some deem, but linked
Together by affinite harmonies;
And thoughts, and words, and actions, that have been
Incongruous, lose their incongruities.
Time, as he passes, holds a prism between
The truth and us, and things are only seen
Under the colored rays; but when he's past,
Those colorings pass—and swiftly reunite
Those parted rays, and harmonize to light.
Then, lo, the truth!
A wise enthusiast
Be thou, O reader! seize, and hold it fast,
That what is *proved* may guide the to discern
The substance through the shadow, and to learn
The Real from the Apparent. So thy way
Clearer, and ever clearer, shall appear
With every passing day, and month, and year.

J. M. MACKUM.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Of all the public men who have lived in my time, the one I should like best to have conversed with was Albert Gallatin, who died but a few years ago at Astoria, near New York, aged eighty-eight. He could recollect all the most stirring events of the last hundred years, and had been personally acquainted with almost every character, whether American or European, about whom we should most like to ask questions. His memory, I am told, remained unimpaired to the last, and it was his delight to pour a torrent of the most delightful reminiscences into the ear of an intelligent listener.

Abraham Albert Alphonse de Gallatin was born at Geneva, in Switzerland, in 1761. In the letters of Voltaire, who lived two or three miles from Geneva, there are many allusions to the family of Gallatin, which was one of the most ancient and respectable of Switzerland; and, I presume, Albert Gallatin must have often seen Voltaire in his boyhood, and perhaps conversed with him. Among the connections of the family was the celebrated Madame de Stael. Graduating from the University of Geneva in 1779, he refused the brilliant offer of a lieutenant-colonelcy in a German regiment, for the express purpose of coming over to America, as Lafayette had done a year or two before, and joining the patriot army under General Washington.

It was in the spring of 1780, that the vessel in which he sailed to America was obliged to put into a harbor on the coast of Massacusetts, and the young ethusiast came on shore. On landing he went to the nearest tavern, and there, to his equal astonishment and delight, he met with some Swiss lately from Geneva, who were acquainted with his family. They were on their way to a settlement in Maine, where they intended to reside. Overjoyed at this coincidence, he joined the party and went with them to Machias, when he at once enlisted in a company of volunteers about to march to the defense of a threatened point, and he was soon appointed to command a post of some importance, garrisoned by a body of militia and Indians. Being the son of a wealthy family, he had brought with him a little money, something less than a thousand dollars; and his troops being in need of the most indispensable supplies, he advanced the greater part of his money for their relief, receiving in return an order on the treasury of the United States. At the end of the campaign, being in Boston, and having spent all the rest of his cash, he presented his order for payment, and was informed that the treasury was empty. He was obliged to sell his order for one-third of its value; so, for his six hundred dollars he received two hundred.

The war ended, he looked about him for employment, and found it at Harvard College, where he taught French during the year 1783. On coming of age he received from Switzerland his share of his father's estate, with which he went to Virginia and bought a tract of land in the western part of the State. It was there that he had his celebrated interview with General Washington, which he often related, and which was published some years ago in a literary journal. It occurred in a log house, fourteen feet square, consisting of one room, which was furnished with a bed, a pine table, and a bench or two. General Washington, who owned large tracts of land in that region, had invited some of the settlers and hunters acquainted with the country, to meet him at this log house for the purpose of talking over and settling upon the best pass for a road through the Allegheny mountains. Attracted by curiosity to see so celebrated a person, Gallatin was present.

When General Washington came in (Mr. Gallatin used to say) he took his seat at the pine table, and all the hunters of the country stood up around it, except a few who found seats upon the bed. The General questioned them, and noted down their replies upon paper. He was very particular in his inquiries, and continued his questioning for some time after the young Swiss thought he had discovered, not only the best pass, but the only one available for the purpose. Being a little impatient at the apparent indecision of the General, he suddenly interrupted him, without reflecting upon the impropriety of his conduct, and said:

"Oh, it is plain enough; such a place (mentioning the one in his mind) is the most practicable."

The people present stared at the young man with much surprise, marvelling at his boldness in giving his opinion before the General had asked it. Washington paused, laid down his pen, lifted his eyes from the paper, and looked sternly at the young foreigner, evidently offended, but uttered not a word. He resumed his inquiries, and continued to question the hunters for some time longer, when he suddenly stopped, and throwing down his pen said to the stranger:

"You are right, sir."

In commenting upon this scene, Mr. Gallatin used to say:

"It was so on all occasions with General Washington. He was slow in forming an opinion, and never decided until he knew he was right."

The warlike Indians of Western Virginia prevented his settling the lands he had purchased, and he went to reside upon a farm in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Monongahela, not far from Pittsburgh. There, besides carrying on a farm, he founded the glass manufacture which has since grown to such proportions that, at the present time, abont one half of all the glass used in the United States is made within a few miles of the spot where Albert Gallatin began it about 1790.

He was soon drawn into public life. Upon the division of parties during Washington's first term, Albert Gallatin sided with Jefferson and the democracy, and made himself conspicuous by the boldness and decision with which he advocated democratic principles. The whole country rang with his name in 1793, when after having been elected a United States Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, his right to the seat was denied by the Federal Senators. The Constitution requires that a native of the United States must have been a citizen for nine years. The question was this: Did Gallatin's citizenship begin on the day he landed in Massachusetts, *thirteen* years before, or did it begin on the day when he swore allegiance to the republic in 1785, which was only *eight* years before. After a debate of eight weeks, the Senate decided by a strict party vote of 14 Federalists to 12 Dmocrats. that his citizenship began when he took the oath. And this decision was undoubtedly right. This affair was really beneficial to Albert Gallatin, because the Democratic party deemed that he had been the subject of an outrage. They regarded him as an injured man.

At the time of the whisky insurrection, though he sympathized warmly with the insurrectionists, he opposed all violent measures, and was greatly instrumental in bringing the affair to a peaceful conclusion. The great period of his life began in 1795, when the people of Western Pennsylvania elected him to the House of Representatives, where he distinguished himself by the vigor of his opposition to Federal measures.

Mr. Jefferson gave a proof of the high esteem in which he held this eminent Republican by selecting him, in 1801, to fill the second place in his cabinet—that of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which he held for the unusually long period of twelve years. He was a great aid to Mr. Jefferson in those masterly measures of finance by which the public debt, incurred during the Revolutionary war, was so rapidly extinguished. After serving through both the terms of Mr. Jefferson, President Madison offered him the post of Secretary of State; but perferring the place he had filled so long and with so much credit to himself, he remained Secretary of the Treasury until he was sent abroad by the President to negotiate a peace with England.

After the war of 1812, Mr. Gallatin was appointed minister to France—a post which he held for eight years, during which he gave a signal proof of the scrupulous integrity of his character. Having rendered the house of Barings an important service in the negotiation of a loan for the French Government, Mr. Baring offered—nay, pressed him—to accept such a share of the loan as would have yielded him a large fortune without his investing any capital in it. Mr. Gallatin's reply was:

"I thank you; I will not accept your obliging offer, because a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country so long as I have should not die rich."

Perhaps he was over-scrupulous; but the error, if error it was, was on the right side, and his feelings on the subject do him honor.

Returning home, in 1827, he chose the city of New York as his place of residence; and, though never again in public life, he continued to serve his country, in many ways and with great ability as long as he lived. He assisted to found the University of New York, he published various useful works upon currency and banking, and upon the Indian tribes; he was a member of the Free Trade Convention of 1831, and wrote its memorial to Congress; he was President of the National Bank; he was president, for six years, of the New York Historical Society; he published an able pamphlet upon the Oregon question, and another against the Mexican war. To the great age of eighty-eight, he continued to labor for the instruction and guidance of his fellow-citizens.

The Turkish Women.

The great obstacle in the way of civilizing or evangelizing Turkey is to be found in the condition of the women there. On this question a recent traveler in the East says:—

The simple theory of the Turk is that woman is made only to be a slave and to bear children. Little education is necessary to fit them for this narrow sphere. In his eye, the more they have, the worse for them. But along with this ignorance there is an amount of superstition and fanaticism among the Turkish women which is almost beyond imagination. Incredible as it may appear, the Arabian nights tales seem to these women narratives of facts. Spirits and genii have a larger place in their thoughts and lives than human beings have. If one of the sultan's wives for example, is sick, it is true that a European physician is sent for to attend her body, but he is allowed to do nothing until a spiritual doctor has dealt with the genii whom she has offended, or with the evil spirit who has been wreaking his spite upon her. These Turkish spiritualist not only deal with the sick in this way, but many of them profess to be able to raise the dead by simply breathing upon them. There is probably not a woman in Turkey who does not believe in them. The absurd tales of the Koran, and the infinitely more absurd Mussulman traditions, are not only as fully believe as the Bible is among Christians, but the same things are supposed to be transpiring every day now. Even in the harem of the most Europeanized Mussulman in Constantinople, the women are under the spiritual charg of a Turkish priest, who thinks necessary to counteract any foreign tendencies by making them more superstitious and fanatical than their neighbors. Their faith in Mohammed is unshaken, and their hatred of all unbelivers is as fierce as though they had lived 1200 years ago.

Indeed, it may be said of the Turkish women as a whole that they are in all respects the same as 500 years ago. Now these women—living in the midst of spirits and genii—steeped in superstition and ignorance, unflinching believers in the Koran, are the wives, the mothers and the educators of the ruling race in Turkey. Every boy lives among them until he is a dozen years old, and few receive any education afterward to modify their early impressions. Even if these early impressions are exchanged for some European notions, even a man like Mustapha Pasha, who holds himself up as a model reformer, does not dare to reform his own harem, or attempt to make head against the superstition which reigns there. If there is to be a genuine reform in Turkey, it must begin in the education and enlightenment of the women. Women have a vast influence in Turkey in spite of their degradation. While they remain as at present, real reform is impossible; and, so far as I know, no Turk has ever yet advocated the general enlightenment of the women. They talk sometimes about education for men, but not for women. The idea of female education as necessary to reform and prosperity seems never yet to have dawned upon any Turkish reformer.

What I have said of the ignorance of the Turkish women reminds me of an incident which has just occurred in Eski Zagra, in Bulgaria. The nominal Christians of Turkey are but little in advance of the Turks in female education. The American missionaries have sought to supply this want in Bulgaria by establishing a school at Eshi Zagra to train up girls as teachers. Their success has been marvelous. The Bulgarian girls have shown an aptitude for learning decidedly more than the boys. But they have learned not only science, but something of practical piety and pure religion. This has at last aroused the enmity of the Jewish and the more fanatical of the people. Girls have been forcibly prevented from coming to the school. Finally an assistant teacher was abducted from the school. She was of age, and by Turkish law her own mistress, but when she finally escaped from her friends, and took refuge in the school, the building was assulted by a mob. The windows were all smashed in, the door attacked with axes, and the mob was ready for anything, but the door, barricaded from within, did not give way, and at last they gave it up and scattered. These rioters were of course Bulgarians and not Turks, but the Turkish authorities did nothing to prevent the riot, and it remains to be seen whether they will do anything to punish the rioters. The missionaries would have fared hardly if the mob had got their hands upon them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are fast becoming the standard Medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented serious illness by their timely use.

☞WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
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WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
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☞THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War.
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☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Diptheria.—In the most virulent [illegible] of this malignant disease of the throat these medicines experienced the most successful results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single disease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of [illegible] or death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacalogia. In Scarlatina, Mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 4th DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish a good seaworthy barges, and to load the salt. The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient tow boats—tow the salt, pay lock fees, wharfage, watching, and all other expenses, except on salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 lbs, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;
Steubenville Ohio;
Wellsville, Ohio;
Bellair, Ohio;
Marietta, Ohio;
Portsmouth, Ohio;
Ripley, Ohio;
Cincinnati, Ohio;
Hannibal, Missouri;
St. Louis, Missouri;
Madison, Indiana;
Jeffersonville, Indiana;
New Albany, Indiana;
Evansville, Indiana;
Wellsburg, West Virg'a;
Wheeling, West Virg'a;
Parkersburg, West Va;
Maysville, Kentucky;
Covington, Kentucky;
Paducah, Kentucky;
Smithland, Kentucky;
Columbus, Kentucky;
Hickman, Kentucky;
Memphis, Tennessee;
Nashville, Tennessee;
Cairo, Illinois;
Alton, Illinois;
Quincy, Illinois;

The minimum stage of water that the tow boats will be required to run will be when tow boats can leave Pomeroy safely with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught, the barges to be returned without delay by the parties towning to the Salt Company's boat yard, at Middleport, Ohio.

The Ohio River Salt Company will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to reject all the bids. Separate bids for either the up river or down river towing will be received, or both may be combined. Empty barges to be returned, without delay, from points below Louisville to Louisville whenever there shall not be less than (3) three feet of water in the channel. Empty barges to be returned from Louisville and points above Louisville to Pomeroy whenever there are (30) thirty inches of water in the channel. Bids will not be received unless in conformity with this advertisement.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of this contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked, "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec.

PEIRCE'S
STONE SURFACE,
An Anti-Oxidizer for coating Roofs, Iron Railways, Oil Tanks, Acid Tanks, Tubing, Boilers, Sugar Refining Vessels, &c., &c.

This surface has been put to the most severe chemical tests, and has been proved to resist all change or decomposition. As an Anti-Oxidizer it has no equal; never cracks or scales off. Iron coated with this surface will not corrode, even in salt water. Manufactured by

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The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS, and a perfect Substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner, and
SAVES HEALTH, LABOR, TIME AND MONEY.
Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Directions with each bottle. Manufactured by the
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Correspondence Solicited.
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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

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II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

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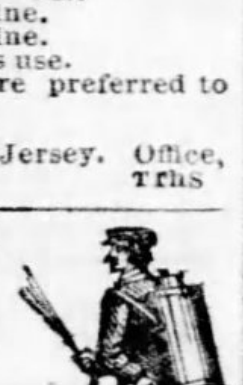

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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Of Every Description,
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(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
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Best Refined TOOL STEEL.
Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut
SAW PLATES.
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
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STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
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☞Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine.
Scales Repaired Promptly.

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BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
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AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W., AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From January 19th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

☞2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT
STREET CARS,
Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.
Money Fare.......12c
Ticket Fare.......10c
Trunks.......10c
Hand Trunks.......10c
No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.
M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.
JOHN E. MILLER, General Eastern Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] Emig't train [illegible]

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

[illegible]

The Church Train leaves Harmersville every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 8 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES JEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☞
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, the Trains will leave from depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

For tickets apply to
J. R. KING, Agent,
WM. S. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City.
Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
On and after JANUARY 13th 1868, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

[illegible]

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN....................JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
NO. 74 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. C. JENKINS.
CHECKERED FRONT,
273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

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HARDWARE
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

PETROLEUM.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gen. Nagle Indicted for Treason.

Parsonage Attacked Near Cork.

Fenian Trials.

DUBLIN, Evening, February 28.—Gen. Nagle and his fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Herron, counsel for the defense, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion, the court rsereved its decision.

Parsonage Attacked.

CORK, February 28.—The parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie, at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night. The assailants were driven off.

Adjournment.

In the Commons this evening, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable, to afford the Government an opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might possibly be justifiable.

Death.

Lord Weinsydale is dead.

Habeas Corpus.

LONDON, February 28, Evening.—Royal assent is given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

G. W. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Prisoners Removed for Trial.

LONDON, February 28.—Burke and other Fenian prisoners in Warwick jail will be removed to this city for trial.

Attempted Assassination.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—Baron Buhberg, Russian Ambassador to Paris, while passing through this city on his return from a visit to St. Petersburg, was violently assaulted by a son of the late Baron De Mehndendoff, the well known Russian diplomatist. The assailant threw a hand grenade at the Baron. The missile failed to take effect, and the Ambassador escaped injury.

Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Evening, February 28.—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

King William Injured.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured.

Officers Called In.

The officers of the French army now absent on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs will terminate.

Shipping Intelligence.

MOVILLE, February 28.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 28.—Consols closed at 92⅞@93; 5-20 bonds 71⅝; Illinois Central 88; Erie 44½.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, February 28.—5-20 bonds firmer at 75@75⅛.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton closed heavy at a decline of ⅛d: middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9⅞d; sales 8,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Goods and yarns are lower.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady at 25s.

CITY MATTERS.

The Municipal Record.

The fifth number of the MUNICIPAL RECORD, containing the official report of the Select and Common Councils at their meeting Tuesday afternoon, including the annual report of the City Controller, will be ready for delivery on Monday morning. The MUNICIPAL RECORD is issued regularly, and will form a valuable history of our municipal transactions for the present year. Back numbers can be had at this office.

DU CHAILLU, the famous African traveler and gorilla hunter, will lecture in this city on Tuesday, March 10th, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

ARRESTED ON PROCESSES.—C. Goodwin was arrested yesterday by tipstave McIlvaine on two processes for costs, and committed to the county jail.

BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City Public Schools will be held in the Common Council chamber, in the City Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

THE VASHON CASE.—It is probable that the Court will decide to-day the question as to whether Prof. Vashon, the "gentleman of mixed African and European blood," is admissible to practice law in this county. It is intimated that the decision will be against his admission, not on account of color, but because his application does not come within the rule of Court.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ROBINSON.—The funeral of General Wm. Robinson, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Federal street, Allegheny, and proceeded to Allegheny Cemetery, where the body was interred. The funeral services were of a very solemn and impressive character, and the procession an imposing affair. The procession comprised fifty-three carriages, five of which contained members of Councils and city officials of Allegheny.

JOHN B. GOUGH writes to the Y. M. A., Chicago: "Miss Clara Barton, who was, during the war, the Florence Nightingale in our armies, has been induced to prepare lectures and deliver them during the coming season. She was at my house and read one to us, and I must say I never heard anything more touching or more thrilling in my life. It was beautifully written, and I believe it is calculated to produce a profound sensation in any audience. I want every body to hear her, &c." Miss Barton is announced to lecture at Masonic Hall, next Monday evening, when our citizens will have an opportunity to hear her, of whom the great lecturer, Mr. Gough, speaks so highly.

THE EAST LIBERTY ROBBERY.—At the recent hearing in the case of the parties charged with robbing the shoe store at East Liberty, Frederick Faulkner, one of the accused, it will be remembered, requested a separate hearing yesterday. A hearing was accordingly had before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning. The prisoner succeeded in proving an *alibi*, it being shown that on the night of the theft he was employed until ten o'clock in teaching a night school in Birmingham; that he went immediately to his father's house, near the school, and went to bed; that he was in bed at midnight, and that he was in his room the next morning at six o'clock. The Mayor accordingly discharged Faulkner from custody.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending February 23d, 1868, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was sixteen. The following were the causes of death: Consumption, four; pneumonia, four; congestion of the lungs, two; bronchitis, two; chronic cystitis, one; congestion of the brain, one; old age, one; unkcown, one. Of the above there were under one year, five; from one to two, one; from two to five, one; from twenty to thirty, three; from thirty to forty one; from forty to fifty, two; from sixty to seventy, one; from seventy to eighty, one; from eighty to ninety, one. Males, nine; females, seven; white, fourteen; colored, two; total, sixteen.

Home of the Destitute.

The following is a partial list of donors to the "Home:"

Brown & Graham, Schomaker & Lang, Denmler Bros., Arbuckle & Co., Price & Tolton, Kirkpatrick, H. & Co., C. H. Swingle, W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., Cameron S., L. H. Voigt, Moran Bros., J. England, S. Megraw, T. C. Jenkins, W. Barnes, H. Rea, B. Wolff, Jr., S. George & Co., John Porterfield, Jr., Watt & Wilson.

Donations of provisions and supplies can be sent to the "Home," No. 199 Penn street, and donations of money or orders for provisions can be left with T. K. Cree., Esq., Treasurer, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and First National Bank, Allegheny, or at the "Home."

Moses T. Fuller, a printer, is requested to call at the "Home for the Destitute," for Charles Scharleson.

A Noble Act.

Yesterday morning a carriage containing a lady, whose name we withhold, was being driven along Pennsylvania avenue, and when crossing Chatham street, a little boy named Burns attempted to cross in front of the vehicle. The lad was struck on the head by the shaft and knocked over, somewhat injuring him. The carriage was immediately stopped, and the lady jumped out, picked the little boy up in her arms and tied up his wound. She then placed him in the carriage and drove hurriedly to the office of a physician on Wylie street, where the little fellow's injuries, although not severe, were carefully dressed. The little fellow was again placed in the carriage by the lady and taken to the home of his parents on Forbes street, in the Eighth ward, where the lady, after making him a handsome present, and leaving instructions that if her services were required to let her know, left him. The lady received many thanks from the parents of the little boy for the tenderness and care which she exercised towards him. The act was one of a true woman.

Public Amusements.

THE JAPANESE give their farewell entertainments at the Opera House this afternoon and evening. As we have said before, this troupe is far superior to that which performed here last summer, and those who can appreciate wonderful feats should not miss seeing them.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia gives a matinee this afternoon, at which the trained birds, mice and cats will appear. He will perform again in the evening, and among the presents to be given away will be a barrel of flour and a twenty dollar gold piece.

CITY HALL.—Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, will give an entertainment this evening at City Hall.

The Alleged Frauds in the Sale of Coal—Hearing Before the Mayor.

We made mention in our issue of Thursday last of the arrest of five parties named Patrick Lanagan, Conrad Schaad, William Hageman, Henry Snyder and Joseph Holfinger, coal dealers doing business on Ross street, charged, on information of John Gibson, with frauds, in selling coal at "light weight." A hearing was had in the case before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning, General F. H. Collier and N. W. Shafer, Esq., appearing as counsel for the defendants. The following testimony was elicited:

John Gibson, the prosecuting witness, testified that he went into the service of the defendants as a driver in June last, and left them two weeks ago Saturday. Shortly after leaving their service, he made the information for fraud. Witness could not read or write, and did not see the coal which he hauled actually weighed, so he could not swear positively to the discrepancies between the various loads and the tickets representing them, but he could swear that the loads which he hauled to the Water Works, to the Merchant's and St. Charles Hotels, and to Henry Schild's house were far smaller than those he hauled some other customers, though the amount purported to be the same. He also testified that some of the partners gave him instructions, when hauling for the places mentioned, to put in plenty of "slack," and said they could not afford to give those places their full rations of coal according to the tickets. He said, also, that he frequently took two tickets with the same load, one to be delivered at the water works, if he took the load so far, and another, giving the weight more fairly, to be given if the coal was sold elsewhere.

Francis O'Reilly, another driver, testified that he had worked for the firm about nine weeks, and that when coal was to be hauled to the water works and the other places mentioned, there was no care taken in the weighing, and that on five or six occasions he hauled loads that were not weighed at all, although the tickets were furnished indicating twenty-five bushels. He could read, and so could tell the number on the tickets. He frequently thought that the loads fell far short of the figures on the tickets. He had on some occasions hauled coal to the Custom House, and had been told by some of the partners that it was for "Uncle Sam, and it would not do to be too careful."

Thomas Quinn, also a coal hauler, did not know whether there was any difference between the loads and tickets or not. He testified that Gibson told him, after he had left the service of the firm, that he was going to make plenty of money out of them now, and be a rich man; that he had a job on them for which he was going to be well paid. He thought Gibson was somewhat intoxicated at the time.

John Flinn, formerly Street Commissioner, testified that he had been requested by Mr. French, Superintendent of the Water Works, to weigh some of the loads of coal sent to the works and see whether full weight was given. Accordingly he took back a load which had just been received, and weighed it. It weighed thirty-two bushels, and a ticket for that amount was given him. He went then to the works and examined the ticket which had been left there for the same load, and found it to indicate forty-four bushels. He weighed two other loads with similar results.

At this point of the case, the counsel for the defendants asked for a continuance of the case until two o'clock this afternoon, which was granted.

Anti-Consolidation Meeting at East Liberty.

A meeting of citizens opposed to consolidation, (or, rather of those in favor of retrocession,) was held at Beitler's Hotel, East Liberty, on Thursday evening. The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Gross. Vice Presidents, Captain C. W. Batchelor, Dr. Beatty, Hon. Thomas Mellon, Mr. Hartley, D. D. Bruce, Esq., Joseph Dilworth, John Murdoch, C. B. Seeley, Morris McCombs, Matthew Edwards, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Springer Harbaugh, George Finley, George Rahauser. Secretaries, John Baum, Alex. Murdoch. Dr. Gross stated the object of the meeting, and gave Controller Steel a "rap over the knuckles" for interfering at Harrisburg to prevent the passage of the act restoring the townships to their original status.

Judge Mellon spoke in opposition to consolidation, and denied that the citizens of the townships had ever considered themselves annexed to the city, the vote being two to one against annexation. He believed that the people of Pittsburgh would not desire to hold the citizens of the townships against their will, and felt confident that the Legislature would grant the relief prayed for.

Messrs. Bruce, Murdoch, Rahauser, Dilworth and Seeley were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported a series, of which the following is the substance: 1st. Reliance on the Legislature for even-handed justice, by according them the same privileges of voting for or against annexation as was given the citizens north and south of the rivers. 2d. That city government in the rural districts is premature and unsuited to the farm lands of which they are composed. 3d. That the resolution, by a majority of Councils on last Thursday night, was the old story of might against right, and the big fish attempting to swallow the little ones. 4. That it is for the citizens of the townships to decide, and not for the city to dictate, what is for their benefit. 5th. That this is a question of property and right—the same right to vote "for" or "against" consolidation, as was conceded to Allegheny and Birmingham, and not to be dragged in against their will by the vote of Pittsburgh; and pledging, without regard to party, to oppose all men, as dangerous, who are in favor of holding the townships to an alliance which they have repudiated by a vote of two to one. 6th. Thanking the committee which they sent to Harrisburg, those members of the Legislature who so heartily espoused their cause, and those members of Councils who voted against the iniquitous resolutions of Tuesday last, "refusing to restore the property stolen." 7th. That in case of defeat, a committee shall be appointed to issue an appeal to the remaining townships of the county, to make common cause against the principle which allows the city to seize and drag any district they may wish to make pay tribute to them; also, to interrogate candidates for office, etc.

Upon the motion of Mr. Finley, the report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., then addressed the meeting at some length, against consolidation, and asserting that the project had been forced upon the people of the "middle district" by a few persons for selfish ends.

The chair stated that the committee authorized by the resolution would be announced at another time, after which the meeting adjourned.

Sudden Death in Pitt Township.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest at Devore's undertaking rooms, on Grant street, yesterday afternoon, on the body of an old man named John Bownfant, who died very suddenly in Pitt township on Thursday night. The deceased was employed as a driver for Mr. Hostetter, of the firm of Hostetter & Smith, who resides in Pitt township. He came to the city on Thursday afternoon with the wagon, when he was directed by Mr. Hostetter to go home and bring Mrs. Hostetter to the city in a carriage. When he arrived at the house he told Mrs. Hostetter that he felt very weak and unwell and was unable to drive her to town. Mrs. Hostetter then told him that he could rest himself, and she would come in in a street car. When Mr. Hostetter and his wife returned about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, they called for Mr. Bownfant, and not receiving any answer, Mr. Hostetter went up into the deceased's room, where he found him in a dying condition and unable to speak. Mr. Hostetter immediately went out and called in Mr. Smith, who resides in the adjoining house, for assistance. When they returned they found Mr. Bownfant dead. The Coroner's jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of death from general debility. The deceased was a German by birth, was about sixty years of age, and had been in the city about a year and a half.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Blackmore.]

THE ROPE STEALING CASE.

A hearing was had yesterday before the Mayor in the case of Wm. May, Martin Goub and John Stone, charged, on oath of Mr. James Watson, with the larceny of cable rope to a considerable amount. The hearing resulted in the discharge of Goub and Stone and the holding of May to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his appearance at court for trial.

THREATENED HIM.

A. Burkhardt, who appeared both as prosecutor and defendant in several cases before Aldermans McMasters and Strain, on Thursday, yesterday appeared before the Mayor and lodged an information for surety of the peace against Ellen Moss and Barbara Milbaugh. He alleged that the defendants came into his store on Thursday night, and made divers threats against him. In default of bail they were committed to jail to answer at Court.

A FEMALE THIEF.

Officer Thomas, on Thursday afternoon observed a female named Ann Reynolds proceeding along Penn street wearing a pair of gent's kid gloves on her hands, while a gent's shawl dangled over her arm. Her movements were rather suspicious, and the officer determined to watch her. He followed her up Washington street to Webster, and up Webster to a small alley, where she attempted to hide the shawl and gloves. He arrested her and after taking possession of the articles, escorted her to the lock-up. The female was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and was accordingly placed in durance. Yesterday officer Thomas ascertained that the articles belonged to Henry Powelson, and that they were stolen from him Thursday afternoon. Powelson was in a beer hall on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, and carelessly left his shawl and gloves on a chair. Ann came in, and after drinking a glass of beer, walked off with them. She is still in the lock-up, and an information for larceny will probably be lodged against her to-day.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A young woman named Rebecca J. Bowser appeared before this Alderman yesterday and lodged an information against Theodore McDonald, charging him with attempted outrage. It appears that McDonald escorted the prosecutrix to a ball given at Shalerville, in Union township, on Tuesday night last, and while on their way home to Temperanceville, McDonald, it is alleged, assaulted Miss Bowser in a secluded spot, threw her down and attempted an infamous outrage. She stoutly resisted, and McDonald failed to accomplish his design. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for the arrest of the accused, who lives in Shalerville.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A hearing was had on the charges preferred against Mathew Manees, Mary Manees, John Mooney and Barbara Mooney, by A. Burkhardt, on Thursday, which resulted in the accused all being committed to jail for trial for court, in default of five hundred dollars bail each. Mrs. Manees subsequently obtained bail and was released.

[Before Alderman Neillie, of Allegheny.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Hawring yesterday made information against James L. King charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing this morning, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

THREATENED HIS MOTHER.

Wm. Golding was arrested yesterday by officer Stemler, on an information preferred against him by Michael Davis, charging him with having assaulted and made threats against his (the defendant's) mother. Mrs. Golding. The parties live on Mount Washington. The accused was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday afternoon next, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were received by Recorder Snively, on Thursday, February 27:

A. H. Clark to John G. Hull, James C. Hull and Mary E. Hull, February 26, 1868, lot in McKeesport, 163 feet on Sinclair street, by 61 feet on Sixth street, with buildings	$3,500
John Davis, Jr., to Mrs. Fanny Ascheim, February 26, 1868, lot in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 23 feet on Penn street by 112 feet, near Evans' alley, with buildings	8,000
John Miller to Sibilla Weisenberg and Maria Berger, February 24, 1868, lot in Indiana township, 100 feet front on the old canal, (Western Pennsylvania Railroad,) by 200 feet deep, with buildings	1,400
Wm. Barker, Jr., to Catharine Bradley, April 13, 1867, lot 20 feet front on Robinson street, near West Canal street, Allegheny, by 60 feet, with buildings	7,000
Isaac Edmundson to Sophia Erenburgh, February 25, 1868, lot in McKeesport, containing 80 perches	400
Wm. Walker to James Hennon, July 20, 1857, two lots in Chartiers township, each 39 feet front by 120 feet	200
James Milligan to Elizabeth Craig and Margaret Fleming, March 24, 1828, a certain piece or parcel of ground situated in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Wm. Stewart, D. McNair's heirs, and James Such, containing six acres, being part of a larger tract containing 115 acres, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated 12th April, 1786, granted to James Milligan, (the elder,) who by his will dated 20th January, 1804, devised to James Milligan, (party hereto,) who by an article of agreement dated 23d September, 1812, covenanted to sell and convey the said six acres to Ann Milligan, who by her will dated 4th February, 1827, devised to the said Elizabeth Craig and Margaret Fleming. The consideration is	40
Hugh Bevington to Caroline Johaneson, February 26, 1868, lot in Sewickley township, containing 15 acres, with buildings	2,000
Wm. Phillips to Joseph McKee, February 14, 1866, lot on First street, near Smithfield, 20 feet front by 80 feet deep towards Second street, with buildings	6,000
Adam Heineman to Howard H. Ryan, April 6 1859, the undivided third-part of a tract of land in Reserve township	700
S. B. Cluley, Sheriff, to the Allegheny National Bank, December 4, 1867, all the interest of Wm. Bagaley in a lot on the eastwardly side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, with building	32,000
Allegheny National Bank to William Haslage December 19, 1867, same property as above	35,000

An Unwelcome Visitor.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Catharine Towers, residing on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was awakened by a noise in her chamber. Her husband being absent from the city, and there being no person in the house except a younger sister, who occupied an adjoining room, she became very much alarmed. She called loudly for her sister to come to her, but this only had the effect of causing the noise to cease. Being uneasy about the matter, she jumped out of the bed to light the lamp, when she fell across the form of a man, who was crouched on the floor. Before Mrs. Towers could cry for assistance, the villain sprang to his feet and grasping her by the throat threw her violently on the bed. He then ran out of the room, down a long hall, and darted through a hoisted window into the back yard and escaped. Two night watchmen were immediately called, but although they made a thorough search of the premises, failed to find any traces of the unwelcome visitor. No articles of any value were stolen from the house.

Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.

Among the ladies there is much inquiry in regard to the new styles for cloaks, sacques, basques, coats, &c., for the spring of 1868. We learn that our indefatigable friend Spence, of No. 73 Market street, has completed all his arrangements for introducing the latest novelties in this line at his Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium. He has received the newest patterns and designs from Paris, London, and New York, and is prepared to make to order in the best manner, garments of this discription, of all the different materials to be worn this ensuing spring. Mr. Spence keeps constantly on hand a full supply of garments, which fact our lady readers ought to keep in mind. Drop into Mr. Spence's and examine his stock. It will be found very superior, and his price list shows that his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

A Few Obvious Reasons.

Why the celebrated and justly popular Wilcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine, the utility of which is no longer a question, is desirable over every other Sewing Machine? Because the Wilcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine is the perfection of mechanism. Because it makes the patent *twisted loop stitch*. Because it is gloriously simple. Because it can be run at the *highest speed*, and is the most *durable* in constant use. Because three thousand *perfect* stitches can be made in a single minute. Because the machine is *noiseless*. Because it is *absolutely complete*. Because it is *easily arranged*. Because it is *self-regulating*, and is *always in working order*. Carson Baothers, General Agents for the West, No. 49 St. Clair street.

The Rink.

The ice was never better than it is now. All yesterday afternoon and evening it was crowded. To-day is the last chance to see the elegant skater Callie Curtis, who will not only exhibit his wonderful feats in skating and perform this evening the laughable farce "The Novice," but will skate on stilts, the most difficult feats that can be attempted on skates. This afternoon there will be scrub races, fun races, hurdle races, &c., and to-night lots of amusement and sport. Everybody who enjoys good skating or a hearty laugh, should go to the Rink this afternoon and evening. An entirely new programme exceeding in interest anything ever yet seen, is in preparation for next week.

Whose Fault is it that Your Health is Giving Way?

The great mass of mankind are constantly in eager pursuit of wealth and its attendant benefits. But the greatest blessing we can have is good health, and there is nothing in the wide world that would adequately repay a sensible person for its loss. Hurrying along the pathway of life, with the din and noise of the busy world ever breaking upon our ear, men are prone to forget the attention their health requires. They rarely stop to inquire into the wants of the physical man until it is often too late to recover what has been lost through their absolute negligence. Our health is the basis of all our good in this world, and we should see to it that it is properly fortified at all times. Let us tell you, reader, that the surest and cheapest method of insuring uninterrupted good health is by using *Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters* as a tonic. It is pronounced by scientific authorities, and demonstrated by experience, to possess the highest virtues as a *preventative* of *disease*, and the medical faculty generally are now recommending it to patients. Why suffer a thousand ills and torments when the remedy is in your hands? Be wise before disease takes root in your system, and provide yourself with *Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, managers branch wholesale house, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

House and Lots in Allegheny at Public Sale.

See advertisement in "Auction Sales" on second page for sales to-day and next week, of dwellings of four to eight rooms each. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

PAIN PAINT $5 a Bottle.
Wolcott's Pain Paint beats everything.
Wolcott's Pain Paint acts like magic.
Pain Paint played at theaters.
Pain Paint astonishes old fogies.
Pain Paint kills pills and plasters.
Pain Paint ruins false reliefs.
Pain Paint tested free of cost.
Pain Paint opposes Cayenne pepper.
Pain Paint rejects turpentine.
Pain Paint has no camphor.
Pain Paint cools inflammation.
Pain Paint is a new invention.
Pain Paint is not a narcotic.
At 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store.

5,000 dollars wanted on first bond and mortgage, having ten months to run.

CROFT & PHILLIPS.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in their rooms, No. 23 Fifth street, on this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Continued Success.

Dr. Aborn continues to treat diseases with remarkable success at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Offices, No. 215 Fulton street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

McClarren & McKennan, agents, Pittsburgh. eod.

The "Dickens" Collar.

This new and popular paper collar just received and on sale at F. H. Eaton's, No. 17 Fifth street.

At Private Sale this Day and Evening

A new and fresh assortment of boots, shoes, domestic dry goods, carpets, clothing, cutlery and notions, at auction prices, at the Opera House Auction Rooms of Palmer & Phillips, No. 60 Fifth street.

Fine Silver Plated Ware,

China and Queensware, Cutlery, &c., at auction, at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth street, on Monday, March 2d, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers.

Unclaimed Freight at Auction,

This day, at 10 A. M., at the warehouse of Messrs. White, Bros. & Co., No. 6, Seventh street. Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. sw

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. S*

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street. mths

The Iron City Works.

Among the numerous manufacturing establishments in our midst, one of the most important and extensive in their line is the well known Iron City Works, (Messrs. W. Mackintosh, J. Hemphill, N. F. Hart and W. Wade, Jr., proprietors), located on the corners of Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut streets, near the City Waterworks. Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co. are justly ranked among the most successful firms engaged in engine building, etc. They are manufacturers of stationary and other engines, rolling mill castings and machinery of all kinds, and are founders and machinists doing a general jobbing business. Their works are conveniently located and cover an extensive area, and are admirably arranged for facilitating the heavy work carried on therein. The variety and extent of the machinery used in these works is not only very great, but it embraces the latest improvements and is operated by a large force of skilled mechanics. The character of the work done by this firm is a conclusive and satisfactory proof of the superior advantages it enjoys for filling orders. Some of the heaviest castings and most intricate machinery requiring the nicest adjustment and designed for the most important purposes have been turned out at the Iron City Works, and always have sustained the reputation of the firm, than whom we have no more skillful, careful and successful men in our vicinity engaged in this department of industry. They build machinery of every description and with equally favorable results in every instance. This firm are now filling several heavy orders and are prepared to contract for building all kinds of engines, machinery, etc. In the department of rolling mill work the firm challenges competition. It furnishes several of our largest iron works with all the machinery used in them, and for general job work it offers such inducements as invariably secures for it a large amount of patronage of this kind. We commend Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co. to the notice of our readers who may require the services of skillful mechanics and engine builders of their stamp. They carry on an extensive business and govern it upon strictly liberal principles, and all orders left with them will be faithfully, carefully, promptly and successfully executed.

GOOD SKATING ON FIFTH STREET.—Pittock has skates at cost. The "Japs"—Pittock has all the March magazines. Prang's Chromos—Pittock has a large assortment. Little Bill—the favorite's photo at Pittock's. Oshee Goo Roo bought a diary at Pittock's; others can do likewise. Wallets—closing out the old stock at Pittock's. Gold Pens and Albums, at Pittock's. You Bet—White Fawn photos at Pittock's. Dickens's works and Dickens's photos at Pittock's. Almanacs and Diaries, at Pittock's. Stereoscopic Views, at Pittock's. Three New Books this week, at Pittock's. O'Baldwin in town! Pittock has no photos of him, but has thousands of others.

Pain Paint

Sold by McClarren & McKennan, 85 Market street. TUS

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, A NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 18 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 11 do do; Little Baird & Patton, 1 do do; Moorhead & Co, 1 do do; J Moorhead, 2 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 8 cars do iron ore; T C Jenkins, 300 bbls flour, 8 kegs lard, 9 bbls apples; S B Floyd, 1 car Chambers, Lippincott, 1,150 pcs shoulders; Davis, C P Markle & Co, 33 bbls; J S Finch, 6 bales hops; glover seed, 3 kegs lard; Carter, Nikl & Co, 8 sks hlf bbl beeswax; S P Shriver & Co, [illegible]; J Steel & Bro, 4 bbls t seed, 1 bbl eggs, 1 sk feathers, 1 do beans; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 2 hlf bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs; H Riddle, 26 bbls flour, 5 bbls d peaches; Schomaker & Lang, 3 bbls apples; White, Bros & Co, 5 bxs hatchets; S & W H Martin, 1 car shingles; D S Wright, 1 case g seed; Head & Metzgar, 30 doz brooms; G J McCormick, 3 bbls saddles; W Cooper & Co, 30 bbls apples; S Ewart & Co, 20 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl rice; C Hansen & Sons, 16 bxs w glass; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 3 kegs washers; W Sumner & Co, 1 sewing machine; J W Harvey, 1 bale tow; M P Adams & Bro, 1 car staves; Kier, Glover & Co, 1 car fire brick; J Hinkle, 29 bbls flour; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bx axes; D Hershman, lot beach lumber.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Superior Iron Company, cars lime stone; J Craig, 19 bags flour; E & C Maginn, 7 bags corn, 2 do oats; Kennedy & Lathrop, 5 bdls tubs; Ralya & Robertson, 3 cars staves.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad,

Laughlin & Co, 2 cars Edwards iron ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 2 cars L S ore; W H Shoenberger & Blair, 2 cars L S ore, 1 car fire brick; J Woodson & Co, 2 cars Jackson ore; John D Gray, 1 car Canada ore; Bryan & Caughey, 8 cars L S ore, 1 car Washington iron ore; R Millins, 1 bx mdse; Moorhead & Co, 16 iron reservoirs; Hugh Ewart, 1 hlf bbl wheat; L H Carlese, 20 bbls lime; H Blackstone, 6 cars wheels; McEwer & Bro, 1,000 lath, 46,500 shingles; Gregg, Son & Co, 1 bx eggs; G J Young & Son, 1 bx mdse; Reymer, Baumnart & Co, 2 crates kegs; T B Young & Co, 27 chairs; J Woodwell & Co, 20 bbls apples; Mrs Weisner, 1 bx meat, 2 sks d apples, 3 jars lard; Mrs Maggay, 2 bxs eggs, 1 do meat, 1 sk beans, 1 sk meal; G Snouty, 4 sks beans, 1 do apples; Mrs Dohsey, 1 bbl meat, 1 bag potatoes, 1 basket meat; J M Weneder, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls beans, 1 bx meat, 1 hlf bbl wine, 10 sks beans, 1 chest meat; J H Rolly, 3 bbls poultry; J M Mathews, 152 sks corn; John I House & Bro, 12 hhds sugar; E H Myers, 2 bales twine; R E Sellers & Co, 2 bxs drugs; Frauenheim, Miller & Co, 234 sks malt; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; Coleman, Rham & Co, 1 car fire clay; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 car clay; McElroy & Harrison, 2,200 r'ms paper; J Bennett, 3 bdls handles; A Menning, 1 cask ware; Wm Flacus & Son, 6 rolls leather; A C Whitehead, 1 cask ware; A Sarrack, 1 do do; John Schmidt, 1 do do; Meanor & Harper, 5 sks oats; J McKee & Luske, 1 car ware; J P Podden, 12 bbls apples, 2 bxs bacon, 2 sks beans; Jas Scott, 17 bxs g ware, 41 bbls g ware; J Glenn, 35 sks meal; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 37 sks corn; Graff & Reiter, 1 bx d apples; H Rhea Jr, 3 bbls potatoes, 3 do d apples, 3 do beans, 1 do peaches, 30 sks; L H Voigt & Co, 31 bxs d apples, 11 bbls green apples, 3 bxs beans, 1 bbl eggs, 3 do butter, 1 keg butter, 1 keg eggs; Head & Metzgar, 21 bbls g apples, 28 bbls d apples, 12 bbls beans; 1 do f seed, 1 keg lard, 1 hlf bbl butter, 3 bbls eggs, 2 kegs eggs.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Suhiz & Danner, 9 bx sks; Geo Henyel, 1 pkg lama skin; Spang, Chalfont & Co, 1 car ore.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Pittsburgh Ft & Chicago R R, 360 rails R R iron, 1 bbl Galena oil; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl flour; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 2 cars pig iron; McKnight, Porter & Co, 1 do do; Coalman, Rham & Co, 2 do do; Everson Preston & Co, 6 do do; Gay & Welsh, 22 sks rye; J Mills, 1 bx poultry; Knox & Orr, 2 sks flax seed, 1 bx butter, 1 sk rags; J Henderson, 5 bxs h h goods, 2 horses; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car fire brick; Kiel & Ritchart, 25 sks oats; L B Rhodes, 20 head cattle; J F Cohran, 1 keg butter; J Hoffman, 4 calves, 4 sheep; A Gallagher, 3 bxs 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl eggs, 3 sks beans; W Elkin, 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs; J C O'Donnell, 1 bx butter; J Murphy, 2 bxs mdse; J H Graham, 3 calves, 4 sheep; 12 pkgs marketing, 1 lot hides, 1 do sheep pelts; W H Garrison & Son, 1 car grain; Jones & Laughlin, 6 bars iron; G H Anderson & Co, 7 beef hides; Brown & Co, 2 bbls Galena oil; Scott & Gisal, 78 sks oats, 11 do rye; Adams & Austin, 14 sks oats; R Stewart, 4 calves; W B Hays & Son, 17 sks oats, 29 do corn; Monongahela House, 7 pkgs marketing; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 car carboys; Various owners, 2 cars marketing.

Per Pitts., Col and Cincinnati R. R.

McHenry & Hood, 19 sks barley; Hippley & Miller, 6 bbls flour; F G Craighead, 6 bbls d peaches, 3 do apples, 15 sks d fruit; T C Dorrington, 1 bx butter; M Benzing, 1 car staves; John Schelelin, 24 sks flour, 50 sks oats; J H Parker, 76 tcs shoulders; J Kornish, 1 car staves; C C Smith, 1 do do; R Robinson & Co, 1,245 pcs shoulders.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

McNish & Butler, lot castings; Michaels, R & Co., 333 bxs w glass; J C Perching, 2 kegs butter; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 5 kegs lard, 1 bbl butter, 4 do eggs, 7 sks rags; A F Stevenson, 39 sks oats; S S Marvin, 5 bbls flour; C P Markle & Co, 37 bdls straw paper, 17 do p paper, 1 bx machinery; Knox, Kimm & Co, 1 car sand; Page, Zellers & Duff, 1 do do; White, Bro & Co, 1 horse rake.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville & Geneva by People's Line.

W Sumner & Co, 1 sewing machine; M W Rankin, 4 pkgs produce; Morgan Bell, 35 bbls flour, 3 pkgs produce; W Williams, 7 do do; J Fienaken, 42 head hogs; S Steel, 20 beef hides; W Barker, Jr & Co, 22 sks wool; E Arrison, 9 pkgs produce; J L Moorhouse, 3 bxs mdse, 1 pump; Fred Illig, 15 bdls marketing, 1 calf; McElroy, Dixon & Co, 1 bx sundries; R C Schertz, 79 bxs w glass; H Stamm, 3 pkgs produce; R McKain, 90 sks corn.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line,

W G Bane, 78 sks corn, 1 bx mdse, 20 bbls flour; Krepps, Worcester & Co, 320 bxs w glass; Wm McGarvey, 2 bbls scrap iron.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER ROBERT MOORE.—T C Jenkins, 15 sks dried apples, 1 bbl eggs, 1 hlf do beans; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 200 sks shelled corn; M J Steel & Bro, 5 bbls d apples, 1 bbl eggs; R T Kennedy & Bro, 300 bbls heads; S Dunbar, 259 sks corn; Loomas & Collord, 152 tons pig iron.

MARRIED:

WHITTEN—ANSHUTZ—On Thursday evening, February 27th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James B. Whitten, of Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Pa., Mr. ROBERT Q. WHITTEN and Miss SADIE J. ANSHUTZ, both of this city. No cards.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 28th, 1868.

The local discount market has been but moderately active during the week. The offerings at bank of customer paper have been light, but there are large amounts of outside paper pressed more or less at the bank daily which rarely find any favor. The banks as a general rule require strictly business paper, and look upon the accommodation class with some degree of suspicion. Transactions in local stocks are very light. Holders do not show much disposition to part with their stocks even at the late advance, which has been established.

Governments are off another fraction to-day in the New York market. The following table will show the fluctuations during the past six days:

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.
U.S. '81s	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	110⅞	110⅝
5-2s, 1862	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	111	110⅝	110
5-2s, 1864	108¼	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝
5-2s, 1865	109⅛	109⅛	109	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝
5-2s (new)	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	106⅞	106⅝
5-2s, '67	108¼	108⅛	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107
7-3s	107⅛	107⅛	107	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝
10-4s	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝
Gd	140½	143¾	142⅜	140⅞	141⅛	141¼

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s '81, 110¾; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 110; do '64, 107½; do '65, May and November, 108¾; do '65, January and July, 106¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104½; M, 1865, Compounds, 117½; June 7-30s 10 July 7-30s, 106; Gold, 141¼; 5-20s, '67 10

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments to-day:—Gold, 141¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110; do 1864, 107½; do 1865, 108¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106⅞; June 7-30s, 106; July 7-30s, 106; May Compounds, 1865, 117½.

—The stock quotations do not show as firm market as yesterday, except in Fort Wayne, which is the strongest stock at the New York board to-day, and the only one that closed at an advance over the previous day's prices. Purchasers are taking advantage of the few days allowed them yet before the transfer books close to load up that they may share in the next quarterly dividend. There was a heavy business done yesterday in purchasing. Some twenty-five hundred shares were sold at a fraction under the par value. Should there be no change made in the rate of dividend at the meeting to be held the 18th proximo, we shall look for much higher figures for this stock within the next sixty days. There is still a vague uncertainty existing as to the future policy of the company on this point, which prevents parties from purchasing as liberally as they otherwise would. From all the information we can gather and infer we are inclined to the opinion that there will be no change made. We present below our usual table which gives the range of prices for the past six days, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, 80 Fourth street:

	Feb. 19.	(24.)	(25.)	(26.)	(28.)
Fort Wayne	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100¼
Cleveland & Pittsb.	97⅛	95	95	95¾	94
Erie	74⅛	67⅛	68⅛	67⅞	67⅝
New York Central	129⅛	127¼	127½	128⅛	128⅝
Reading	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	93
Michigan South	92⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	90⅞
Northwestern	59⅛	59⅛	58⅞	59	60
Do. preferred	74	72⅛	72⅝	72	72¼
Rock Island	98⅞	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝	96⅞

—The *Tribune* says: The managers of the Erie, New York, and Pennsylvania Central roads have come to an understanding in regard to the stocking of the earnings of the roads. It remains to be seen whether the Board of Directors will sanction it. The Erie litigation makes slow progress, and it is intimated that the Work suit will be withdrawn. As the matter stands the entire Erie direction, except Mr. Work, sustains Mr. Drew.

—The New York *Bulletin* says that the stock boards and the gold room have taken decided action for preventing their members from participating in operations at the Gallaher Evening Exchange. The members of the Stock Exchange and of the Open Board of Brokers are to be subject to suspension for thirty days for buying or selling directly or indirectly there; and those of the gold room to be fined $250 and

—A bill suspended.

provide for a new coin introduced in Congress to ten cents, to be composed of pieces from one to and three-fourths copper, to supersede nickel entirely the present disgraceful set of small coins. The weight is to be 1½ grammes for one cent, 3½, 5 and 10 grammes, respectively, for the three, five and ten cent pieces. This is reversing the old order, which made the smaller pieces proportionately the lightest, where there was any difference, and is a mistake in the arrangement. The gramme is 15.433½ grains, so that the ten cent piece would weigh 154½ grains, or nearly as much as the silver dollar, and would be altogether too large for public convenience. The cent piece would be worth intrinsically half as much again, in proportion, as the other coin, its weight being 23½ grains. The bill proposes to make all the pieces a legal tender to the amount of $1.

—"Why is gold so weak?" is the frequent question; "we expected to see it go to 150." The explanation of this phenomenon, which has taken some of the speculators aback, is that the public see plainly that the impeachment question is to be settled so quickly and effectually that there will be no chance for the dangerous agitation which a protracted struggle over it might occasion. 1½ per cent. measures the risk which the common sense of the country finds in the prospect that Mr. Johnson will be out of the chair and Mr. Wade in it by the middle of March.—*Boston Advertiser*.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the broker business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, municipal, State or railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, February 28, 1868.

The week is drawing to a close without much sign of improvement in trade, over what it was at the close of last week. The demand is very limited, confined entirely to the urgent wants of consumers. Prices remain generally without change from those last noted.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and rail, continue light. We note the following since our last: Flour, 585 bbls; apples, 80 bbls; corn, 379 sacks; barley, 141 sacks; rye, 477 sacks; oats, 342 sacks; butter, 5 boxes, and bulk meat, (loose) 6,600 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market is very firm at the quotations, with a large demand. We quote sugar cured hams 17¼@17½c; shoulders 11¾@12c; rib sides 14c; clear sides 15½c; dried beef 21c, and lard 16c ₱ ℔.

MESS PORK—Active at $26 00 ₱ barrel.

LARD OIL—The demand continues large and the market rules firm. We quote extra No. 1, at $1 30, and No. 2 at [illegible] 00 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—changed and may be quoted at from 35@43c ₱ ℔, to quality. The receipts of choice are hardly adequate to meet the demand.

EGGS—The receipts are more liberal, though sales were readily effected at 28@30c ₱ dozen.

APPLES—For some time past the receipts have been on the increase, and prices have declined. We quote choice at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—There are very few in market, and prices rule high. We note sales of 6 bbls at $4 00 ₱ bushel. In the Diamond market they were retailing at 35c ₱ quarter peck.

DRESSED HOGS—In the Diamond market they were selling at 10½@11c ₱ ℔. The receipts are light.

POTATOES—We quote peach blows at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Choice cultivated are quoted at $17 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Prime navy beans are sold for $4 50 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 17c; Factory at 16c, and W.R. at 15c ₱ ℔.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 50 ₱ bbl to the trade.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is well supplied. We quote apples at 7@7½c, and peaches at 10@11 ₱ ℔.

LIME—Sales reported of 400 bbls at $2 ₱ bbl.

LEAD—Sales noted of 500 pigs lead at 10c ₱ ℔.

ASHES—Sales reported, from store, of 10 tons pearls at 11c ₱ ℔. We quote common soda ash at 4½c ₱ ℔.

HAY—At the city scales 16 loads loose timothy hay sold at $15@20 ₱ ton.

SEED—We have reported sales of 8 bush clover seed at $8 ₱ bush. There is a fair demand for flaxseed at $2 35 ₱ bush. Timothy seed is very little inquired after, and we quote it dull at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush. as to quality.

GRAIN—The grain market is quiet, and very dull for nearly all kinds of grain. The receipts are generally small, but adequate to meet the demand at present prices. There is no inquiry for wheat except by millers, and they confine the extent of their purchases to such amounts as will keep their mills in operation. The present prices of wheat and flour give them very little, if any, margin to work on, and they are merely running to the extent of supplying their old customers, whilst many mills in the West have entirely ceased operation for the same reason. We quote at the mills red winter wheat at $2 40@2 45, and white wheat at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is very little barley offering and malsters are paying for round lots $2 00, and for small lots $2 10 ₱ bushel. There was but little oats offering and prices were a shade higher. Sales at the depot reported at 67@68c ₱ bushel, and from store at 68@70c per bushel. Ear corn on the wharf brings 90@95c ₱ bushel and shelled $1. In the elevator shelled is quoted at 90@95c. There is very little demand for corn, but a great deal is passing through to eastern markets. Rye is in fair demand, with a sale of 700 bush reported at $1 50 ₱ bush. We hear that some holders are asking $1 55@1 60 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand for good and reliable brands of flour in small lots to the local trade. We quote choice winter wheat flour at $12 00@12 50; good spring wheat brands $10 50@11 25, and medium at $9 50@10 25 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Choice rye flour commands $8 00 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote corn meal at $1 10 ₱ bush.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 29, 1868.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

As stated in our last report negotiations were then pending for several lots of forge irons of considerable magnitude.

We are now enabled to report an increased aggregate of business for the week just closed, and the tone of feeling is better than has previously been manifested during the present month.

Stocks of desirable forge irons still continue relatively light, and with receipts barely sufficient to the demand, holders are satisfied in meeting the legitimate wants of consumers. There is, however, but little disposition manifested to operate speculatively, but few sales of that character are reported.

Foundry descriptions continue dull, but as there is more inquiry on the part of consumers, it is to be presumed that the increased volume of business in that description of stock is about being realized.

In blooms business continues light. The few transactions noted fairly indicate the market.

The week's sales were: Bituminous coal smelted 4,850 tons; Anthracite 540 tons; Charcoal 310 tons. Total 5,700. Blooms 115 tons. Last week's totals were: Pig Iron 2,971. Increase this week, 2,729 tons. That will do.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons Medium close Grey Forge, to arrive	$35 00—cash.
500 tons Medium open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 days.
250 tons Medium open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 days.
250 tons Medium open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 days.
1,000 tons Inferior, deliverable at furnace	30 00—cash.
500 tons Medium Grey Forge, to arrive	35 00—cash.
500 tons Open Grey favorite brands, deliverable at furnace	35 75—30 days.
100 tons Open Grey favorite brands, deliverable at furnace	35 75—cash.
300 tons Medium Grey, deliverable at furnace	33 75—5 mos.
100 tons Medium open Grey, deliverable at Rochester	36 43—4 mos.
200 tons Open Grey, to arrive	38 00—5 mos.
100 tons Inferior, deliverable at furnace	31 00—cash.
200 tons Mahoning Valley Forge	36 50—5 mos.
50 tons Mahoning Valley White Forge	33 00—cash.
300 tons Mahoning close Grey, deliverable at furnace	33 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons Neutral Forge	$35 00—6 mos
20 tons Neutral White	32 00—6 mos
40 tons Foundry No. 2	40 00—cash
200 tons Josephine No. 3, Forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons Josephine No. 3, Forge	39 00—cash
30 tons White	31 50—6 mos

Charcoal.

100 tons A Fancy Forge Iron	$50 00—cash
100 tons A Fancy Forge Iron	52 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	52 00—cash
50 tons Cold Blast	50 00—cash
30 tons Juniata	47 50—4 mos
20 tons Juniata	40 00—4 mos

Blooms.

60 tons Juniata	$92 00—4 mos
20 tons Champlain Billets	108 00—6 mos
10 tons Champlain Billets	108 00—4 mos
25 tons Tumley Blooms	90 00—4 mos

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 29, 1868.

Dry goods are again active, the recent advance having convinced purchasers that the values which prevailed during December and January were entirely too low. Manufacturers were losing money, and now that the price of cotton has advanced it became absolutely necessary to get more for their goods.

The rise thus far has been reasonable and can be sustained, as the quotations on the leading goods are such that retailers can buy them and place them among their customers at prices that will be satisfactory; but if a further increase is insisted upon purchasers will not buy with any degree of readiness. Manufacturers and commission men so frequently during the last few years continued to raise prices after an advance had been inaugurated that trade was checked, and when a slight decline was found necessary trade was interferred with, and dealers were met every day with the argument "prints are down half a cent," when the truth was that some agent had in his haste to get prices up overstepped the mark.

Trade in our city seldom opens before March, but our jobbers have been quite busy for two weeks, as they have been selling goods a shade under the full quotations.

The following prices are current at this time:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	18 @18½	Conewago	17½@18
Eagle	18 @18½	Duquesne	16½@17
Penn	18 @18½	Magnolia	15½@16
Idaho	17½@18		

PRINTS.

Merrimac	14½	Gloucester	13¼
Cocheco	14½	Oriental	13½
Sprague's	14	American	13½
Lancaster	13½		
Delaines	18½@19		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1868.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅝@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	4 @ 5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½
Round and Square	3⅝@ 7¼
Oval	4¼@ 4¾
Half Oval and Half Round	4¼@ 5¼
Boiler Iron	5¼@ 8¾
Tank Iron	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¼@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 ℔s to the yard	4½@ 4¾
Nail Rods	8¾@10¼
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@ 6¼

	Amer'n.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	6¼	7¼	9½
" " 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" " 27	6¾	8	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10 to 60d Nails		Fence	7 50
6d and 7d	$5 25	3d fine	7 50
4d and 5d	5 50	2d fine	8 50
3d	5 75	⅞ in lining	5 50
	6 00	½ inch	5 50

Casing Nails—6d, $6 25; 8d, $6 00; 10d, [illegible]; 12d, $5 75; 16d, $5 75.

Finishing Nails—6d, $6 75; 8d, $6 50; 10d, $6 25; 12d, $6 25; 16d, $6 25.

Barrel Nails—⅞ inch, $8 00; 1 inch, $7 25; 1⅛ inch, $6 50; 1¼ inch, $6 50; 1½ inch, $6 00.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $6 00; 8d, $5,75; 10d, $5 50.

The above are the card rates for iron and nails in small lots, but in large lots iron can be purchased at 3⅜c, net cash, for common bar size, and nails at $5 00 for 10d to 60d, net cash; $5 25 for 8d to 9d; viz at 25c ₱ keg less than the card rate, net cash.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 29, 1868.

We have the following report of the hide and leather market, from George H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER—Has been moderately active during last week, prices of most descriptions stiffening a little. For prime rough oak the demand has been good, and the supply from country tanneries quite limited. Any increased demand at present would put up prices.

HIDES—Have commanded full figures. Tanners are beginning to look sharp for grubby stock, which may now be expected. We quote to-day:

Red sole B. A	30@32c	Rough oak	37@40c
Red sole Orinoco	28@29c	Harness, best city	44@46c
Oak sole, city tannage	39@44c	Harness, country	38@42c
Oak sole, Baltimore tannage	41@43c	Wax, upper ₱ foot	24@27c
		Wax calf skins	$1 30@1 60

HIDES.

Green salt, fall cured	12½@13c	Dry flint, western	20 @23c
Green butchers	8 @10c		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL
SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1868.

The following are the correct quotations:

I C 10x14	$14 50
I X 10x14	17 00
I XX 10x14	21 25
I C, 12x12	14 50
I X, 12x12	17 50
I C, 14x20	15 00
I X, 14x20	18 00
I XX, 14x20	22 50
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 75
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 75
Bar Tin, ₱ ℔	41c
Pig Tin, ₱ ℔	36@38c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	11c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	12
Soda "	11	Milk Biscuit	12
Oyster "	10½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	10	Pilot Bread	10@11
Butter "	11	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	12	Fancy Crackers	20
Dyspepsia "	12	Tea Cakes Assorted	16
Jumbles	20		

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, at the commencement of business on Monday morning, February 24th, as reported by the warehousemen to the Board of Trade, was as follows:

FLOUR.	Barrels.
All grades	96,347
Increase over last week	4,071
Corresponding date, 1867	97,995
WHEAT.	Bushels.
No. 2 red winter	3,000
No. 3 red winter	338
No. 1 spring	107,293
No. 2 spring	854,674
No. 3 spring	89,265
Rejected spring	30,933
Total	1,095,503
Increase over last week	51,171
Corresponding date in 1867	678,970
OATS.	
No. 1 oats	634,823
No. 2 oats	461,495
Rejected oats	4,164
Total	1,100,482
Increase over last week	59,492
Corresponding date, 1867	773,250
CORN.	
New corn	2,491,350
No. 1 corn	169,015
No. 2 corn	143,652
Rejected	5,188
Total	2,809,235
Increase on last week	205,453
Corresponding date 1867	735,410
RYE.	
No. 1 rye	33,350
No. 2 rye	9,093
Rejected	1,573
Total	44,036
Increase on last week	1,617
Corresponding date 1867	131,161
BARLEY.	
No. 2 barley	102,971
Rejected	15,856
Total	118,827
Increase on last week	20,483
Corresponding date 1867	304,054

The total amount of grain in store of all kinds, on Monday last, was, according to the above figures, 4,168,183 bushels, which, when added to the number of barrels of flour in store, reduced, make a grand total of 5,650,818 bushels.

At Milwaukee, the amount of wheat in store is estimated at 1,130,000 bushels, against 900,000 bushels at the same time last year.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY February 28, 1868.

Acid.			*Oil.*	
Acetic	℔	31 @ 34	Cod livr gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Citric	℔	1 00 @ 1 05	Lemon ℔	4 50 @ 5 50
Oxalic	℔	40 @ 42	Lard e gal	95 @ 1 25
Tartaric	℔	80 @ 85	—Cincin gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Alcohol	gall	4 00 @ 4 10	Lins'd gal	1 20 @ 1 35
Aloes.			Neatsf gal	1 35 @ 1 45
Cape	℔	28 @ 31	Olive gal	2 50 @ 2 60
Socot	℔	95 @ 1 05	—quarts doz	7 75 @ 15 00
Am. Carb	℔	25 @ 27	—pints doz	4 85 @ 5 00
—Aqua	℔	10½ @ 14	Origan ℔	80 @ 1 90
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90	Peppert ℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Ashes Pot	℔	9¼ @ 10½	Rosemary ℔	1 50 @ 3 25
—Soda	℔	4¾ @ 5¼	Sassafras ℔	1 20 @ 1 30
Bal. Copai	℔	1 08 @ 1 13	Sperm gal	2 95 @ 3 10
Bay rum	gal	4 50 @ 6 00	Tanners gal	85 @ 90
Bark.			Whale gal	1 10 @ 1 20
Cassia	℔	86 @ 88	Winteg'n ℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Cinch r'd	℔	2 10 @ 2 20	Opium Ty ℔	11 25 @ 11 50
" Pale	℔	70 @ 55	Phosphos ℔	1 20 @ 1 30
" Com	℔	45 @ 55	Pl Paris bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Black Lead.			*Potass.*	
American	℔	5 @ 6	Bi chrom ℔	21 @ 23
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16	Chlorate ℔	56 @ 60
German	℔	7 @ 9	Iodide ℔	5 95 @ 6 15
Blue Mass	℔	64 @ 66	Prus yel ℔	45 @ 47
Blue Vitr	℔	12 @ 13	" Red ℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Borax ref	℔	37 @ 40	Putty ℔	5½ @ 6¾
Brims roll	℔	5½ @ 6	Quin sulp oz	2 30 @ 2 40
—Flor Sul	℔	6¾ @ 7½	Rosin bbl	6 50 @ 6 75
Calomel A	℔	1 13 @ 1 18	*Root.*	
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	Gentian ℔	12 @ 15
Camp ref	℔	1 20 @ 1 25	Gingr E I ℔	27 @ 29
Canthar's	℔	2 05 @ 2 15	" Jamca ℔	41 @ 43
Cham. Ger	℔	28 @ 33	Ipecac ℔	4 25 @ 4 50
—Roman	℔	55 @ 65	Jalap ℔	2 60 @ 2 75
Chlorof'm	℔	2 05 @ 2 15	Liquorice ℔	18 @ 20
Cloves	℔	48 @ 50	Rhub E I ℔	3 70 @ 3 50
Cochineal	℔	1 55 @ 1 60	Sars Hon ℔	52 @ 56
Con lye	case	7 00 @ 7 25	Senega ℔	55 @ 60
Copp'rs	bbl	7 50 @ 8 00	Valeri En ℔	60 @ 63
CreamTar	℔	38 @ 50	" Germ ℔	35 @ 37
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48	Sal Ammo ℔	16 @ 18
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45	—Epsom ℔	5 @ 5¾
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15	—Soda ℔	4 @ 4½
Et Nit sps	℔	70 @ 75	*Seed.*	
—Sulph	℔	1 21 @ 1 30	Canary bus	7 75 @ 8 50
Ext Logw	℔	13½ @ 14	Hemp bus	4 75 @ 5 50
—Liq Cala	℔	41 @ 49	Cardamn ℔	5 15 @ 5 65
—Italian	℔	48 @ 52	Mustard ℔	18 @ 21
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28	Senna Al ℔	38 @ 42
Fustic chi	℔	3¾ @ 4½	" E In ℔	25 @ 30
Galls Alep	℔	53 @ 58	*Soda.*	
Gum.			Bi Carb ℔	8¼ @ 9¼
Arabic sts	℔	53 @ 58	Caustic ℔	8¼ @ 9
" White	℔	85 @ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	21 @ 25
Myrrh T'k	℔	67 @ 72	—Cast wh ℔	28 @ 31
Shellac	℔	45 @ 55	Starch ℔	8 @ 8½
Trag s'rts	℔	50 @ 55	Sugar Ld ℔	53 @ 55
" Flake	℔	1 50 @ 1 60	Sumac Sic ℔	11 @ 12
Hoffm's A	℔	75 @ 80	Terra Jap ℔	8¾ @ 10¼
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60	Turp sps gal	70 @ 78
—Span fl'ti	℔	1 65 @ 1 70	*Varnish.*	
Iodine res	℔	7 20 @ 7 30	Copal gal	2 50 @ 4 00
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 8	Japan gal	1 15 @ 2 10
Log chipd	℔	3 @ 4	Damar gal	2 75 @ 3 00
Mace	℔	1 63 @ 1 68	Ven Red ℔	4½ @ 5¼
Madder	℔	14 @ 16	*White Lead.*	
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 50	Pure ℔	13 @ 13½
—Carb	℔	50 @ 55	Fancy br ℔	6 @ 12
Manna SF	℔	1 28 @ 1 33	Dry ℔	12½ @ 13
Morph sul	℔	7 20 @ 7 30	*Red Lead.*	
Nutm No	℔	1 58 @ 1 63	Dry ℔	14 @ 15
Oil.			Whiting ℔	3 @ 4
Bergamot	℔	8 00 @ 11 50	Litharge ℔	13 @ 14
—Castor	gal	2 50 @ 2 60	Zinc, carb ℔	11 @ 12
—Cinnam	℔	4 65 @ 4 90	Zinc in oil ℔	12 @ 13
—Cloves	℔	3 90 @ 4 20		

WHITE LEAD.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, quote the following brands:

	Cents per pound.
J. Schomaker & Son's Strictly Pure	13½@14
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	13
Banner Pure	12
Eagle Pure	11
Pearl Snow White	8½
Pacific	9
Premium Pure, Assorted Cans	13

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 29, 1868.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was inactive, with a falling off in the demand. Buyers were evidently inclined to hold off for lower figures. The eastern market was reported weaker. Philadelphia dispatches quoted prime light straw to white at 22c, standard white 23@23½c; crude, including packages, at 16c. New York, prime light straw to white 24c, standard white 25c; crude, in bulk, 12c. Oil City dispatches reported a dull market, but furnished no quotations. In our own market dullness was the prevailing feature. The operations were confined to crude. The sales were 1,000 bbls, bulk, deliverable in 15 days, at 7½c. Spot oil was held at 7¾c. A line of 2,000 bbls was disposed of as follows: 500 bbls bulk, May; 500 bbls do, June; 500 bbls do, July, and 500 bbls do, August, 8¾c.

REFINED OIL.—We did not learn of a single operation for present or future delivery; buyers are evidently inclined to hold off for lower figures.

COOPERAGE.—We are reported the following sales of new oil barrels: 10,000 bbls, March, $1 85; advancing 5c a barrel to December, deliverable 1,000 per month; sales 6,000 bbls, commencing May at $1 95, and advancing 5c per barrel to October.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

J. Gallagher	160	J. Wilkins	80
Total			240

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 260 bbls refined to Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

F. L. Stockdale, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan & Co, 200 bbls ref, to Emil Schalk, Phila.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 40 bbls benzole to Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

H Koehler & Co, 30 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 28, 1868.

FLOUR—More doing; sales of spring extras at $8 25@10 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 opened quiet at $1 94¾, advanced to $1 95½, and closed weak at $1 94@1 94¼; sales of No. 1 at $2 00.

CORN—Opened with a good speculative demand with sales at 77¾@78c, subsequently declined and closed quiet at 77c.

OATS—Steady at 55¾@56c for No. 1 and 2 in store.

RYE—Steady at $1 58@1 60 for No. 1, and $1 56@1 58 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Quiet; small sales at $2 06@2 08 for No. 2, and $1 80@1 85 for rejected; sample lots sold at $2 10@2 27½ for good to choice.

MESS PORK—Dull and 50c lower; sales at $23 00 for standard and straight brands; prime mess steady at $20 00. Lard opened firm at 15¾@16c for prime steam and kettle, and closed with few sellers at 15½c, buyers at 15⅜c. Cut meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 10c cash and March delivery; sweet pickled sold at 14⅛c for country packed; middles sold at 12¼@12½c for short ribs in city, and 13c for short clear in country.

DRESSED HOGS—In light supply; sales moderate at $9 50@10 50 for poor to good lots. Live firm and active at $6 75@7 35 for common; $8 50@8 75 for medium to good.

BEEF CATTLE—In fair demand at $7 20@7 50 for light to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton dull and ½c lower; sales 3,000 bales at 22c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 180 bbls; dull and favors buyers; sales 1,300 bbls at $8 50@9 35 for superfine State and western; $9 75@10 50 for extra State; $9 40@11 30 for extra western; $12 00@14 20 for white wheat extras; $9 75 for R H O; $10 00@12 00 for extra St. Louis; $12 00@15 00 for choice do, closing dull. California quiet; sales 450 sacks at $12 25@13 50. Rye flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $7 50@9 50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat none; dull and favors buyers; sales 7,500 bush No. 2 spring at $2 43 delivered; 2,000 do white California at $3 22 in store. Rye very firm; sales 9,000 bush at $1 89 for Southern and State; Canada in bond $1 84; 1,200 bush rye malt at $1 90. Barley quiet and firm. Barley meal firm; sales 5,000 bush at $2 15. Receipts of corn 33,720 bush; corn heavy and lower; sales 63,000 bush at $1 22@1 24 for new mixed western afloat; $1 25@1 26 for small lots high mixed and yellow western; $1 23@1 24 for new yellow Jersey; $1 16@1 18 for mixed western; $1 18@1 23 for white southern and western; $1 24 for old mixed western in store. Receipts of oats 2,080 bush; nominal and easier; sales 27,000 bush at 82½@83c for western in store. Rice quiet. Coffee—Rio ½c higher; large speculations, 3,045 bags, including 1,500 bags on 426 boxes Havana private terms. Sugar quiet; sales quiet at 15@60c for Amn@14c. Molasses quiet. Hops 11½@19c for crude, and [illegible]. Petroleum steady at Pork heavy and lower; sales of refined bonded. @24 75 for new mess, closing 500 bbls at $24 50 $23 37@23 43 for old, closing at $24 62 cash; $19@20 50 for prime; $22 50@23 00 for cash; mess. Beef steady; sales 320 bbls at $13@19 for plain mess; $18@22 for new extra mess; 214 tierces at $33@36 50 for prime mess; $37 50@40 00 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 170 bbls at $32@35 50. Cut meats firm; sales 350 pkgs at 10⅝@11¾c for shoulders, and 14¼@15½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 11@11¼c for western, and 11⅛@11¾c for city. Bacon steady and quiet; sales 476 boxes at 12c for Cumberland cut; 13c for short ribbed, 13½@13⅝c seller, March. Lard a shade lower; sales 1,030 bbls at 15⅝@16½c; small lots choice at 16⅝c. Butter active and firmer at 30@45c for Ohio, and 45@60c for State. Cheese quiet at 11@16c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat very quiet and slightly in buyers' favor. Rye steady with a fair demand. Oats dull and heavy at 82½c for Western in store. Corn lower and dull at $1 21@1 23½ for new mixed Western afloat. Pork dull and heavy at $23 37½@23 50 for old mess; $24 62@24 75 for new mess, and $24 62½@24 75 for April. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm with a fair demand. Bacon firm at 12c for Cumberland cut. Lard closed steady at 16⅛@16⅝c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal; nothing doing. Flour more active and super and low extras, which are scarce, are 25c lower; higher grades firm and unchanged; sales of super at $7@8; single extra $8 50@9; choice extra and low double extra $9 25@10 25. Wheat without quotable changes; red and white fall sold at $2 50@2 68. Corn firmer but not active at 80@82c for mixed and yellow; 83@85c for white shelled; 66@72c for ear. Oats firmer at 68@73c. Barley unchanged at $2 55@2 60 for fall; $2 40 for spring. Rye nothing doing. Pork not so stiff, but prices unchanged; sales at $24 50@25. Bulk meats very firm; sales of shoulders at 10¼c; rib sides 12½c; clear do 13¼c, all packed. Bacon advanced to 11¼@11½c for shoulders; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 14½@15c, all packed; loose bacon sold at 10¾c for shoulders, 13¾c for sides, and hams at 16@17c for sugar cured. Lard higher; sales of choice kettle up the river at 16c, held here at 16@16½c. Whisky held at $2 20 with no sales.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—Flour dull and quiet: XX spring at $10 75@11 50; XX red winter $12 00@13 50; XX white $14 00@15 00; country brands 50c to $1 00 below the above figures. Wheat dull and lower for No. 1 red; demand light; No. 1 red winter held at $2 49@2 50; No. 2 at $2 38@2 40; No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $2 30. Corn dull and heavy but unchanged; No. 1 shelled held at 94c; ear on track 90c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1 State held at 67@68c from store. Rye quiet, No. 1 State and western held at $1 55@1 58. Barley quiet and steady at $2 20@2 22 for No. 1 State and Canada; $1 90@2 00 for No. 2 State. The petroleum market is firm with a very fair home and western demand; held at 40@42c for free; 20@22c for bonded.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Sales of 47 hhds tobacco, lugs to medium leaf $5@14; market sustained. Cotton 20@20½c for middling. Flour—super $8 25@8 75; fancy $12 50@13. Wheat $2 50@2 55. Corn dull at 75@80c. Oats steady at 67@68c. Lard 16c. Mess pork $25. Bacon shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 15c; bulk shoulders 10⅛c; clear sides 14c. Whisky firmer and higher; raw $2 26@2 27.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, February 28.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged; sales of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms. Corn in moderate inquiry; sales of 5,000 bushels old from store at $1 03, and 12,000 bushels new on track at $1 04. Oats unchanged. Rye nominal. Barley steady; sales of 5,000 bushels Chicago at $2 00. Seeds steady; clover $7 50; timothy $2 65. Mess pork firm; held at $25 00 for heavy. Lard unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Cotton dull at 20@21c; receipts 1,011 bales; exports 2,427 bales; week's receipts 7,306 bales; exports 15,611 bales; stock 18,270 bales. Flour dull; super $8 00@8 50. Pork $26 50@26 75. Bacon shoulders 12¼c; clear sides 14½c; lard 15½c@16½c. Corn 90@95c. Oats 80@82c. Hay $18 00. Corn meal $4 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales at $9 50 for best spring extras. Wheat dull and slightly lower; sales at $1 98 for No 1; $1 92½ for No. 2. Oats steady at 56c. Rye firm at $1 50 for winter receipts. Barley dull at $1 85. Dressed hogs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull at 16c for city lard.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21@21½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 3,591 bales; exports 2,119 bales; sales of the week 3,400 bales; receipts 23,507 bales; exports coastwise, 6,496 bales; foreign 26,363 bales; stock 99,551 bales. Sugar—Louisiana unchanged. Molasses—Prime Louisiana 80@82c; Cuba 50c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; red $2 85. Corn—mixed western $1 15. Clover seed—western $8 75@9. Provisions strong; bulk shoulders 11c; sides 12½@13c; bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 12¾@13c; bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c. Lard held at 17c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Petroleum less active; crude 16½c; refined in bond 23½c. Flour dull. Wheat at a stand. Corn dull; mixed western $1 23. Oats active and advanced; sales 8,000 bush at 81@82c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Dry goods trade dull but prices steady, while credits are drawn short. The only change to note is that Stark and bags are up to 47½.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 141¼@141¼.

NEW YORK, February 28—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 6 per cent. on call, with less demand.

STERLING

Dull and heavy; prime bankers' bills 109⅜@109⅞.

GOLD

Quite steady throughout the day, opening at 141¼, and after reaching 141⅝, closed at 141¼@141¼.

GOVERNMENTS

Are ⅛@¼ lower, closing weak. Henry Clewes & Co. furnish the following 4:30 quotations: Coupons '81, 110¾@110⅞; do' 62, 110⅛@110¼; do '64, 107⅝@107⅞; do '65, 108⅜@108⅝; do new 106⅛@106½; do '67, 106⅝@107⅛; 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝; 7-30s, 106@106¼.

STOCKS.

The Railway market opened firmer, without activity or excitement, the whole list rising ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. The improvement was not fully sustained, however, and after the one o'clock call prices were lower. Before the close a reaction set in, the decline was recovered, and the market closed strong. The suits against Drew have been transferred to the general term of the Supreme Court, and will be heard Monday. Drew has sold calls on Erie to the extent of 150,000 shares, at 68 for 15 days and 70 for 30 days, at 1 ₱ cent. This checks any bull movement. Miscellaneous shares more active. Pacific mail opened at 112½, sold up to 114¼ on the report that opposition was withdrawn, the denial of which caused a reaction to 112½. Canton active and touched 64¼, but receded later in the day. Missouri 6's rose to 107. Express shares more active on Adams; others dull.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 63@63¼; Cumberland 33½@34½; Adams Express 73¼@73½; Merchants' Union 34⅜@34¼; American 70@70¼; United States 72½@73; Wells & Fargo 40½@41; Quicksilver 22¾@23; Mariposa 7@7½; Pacific Mail 113⅛@113¼; Atlantic 98⅜@99; Western Union Telegraph 34⅝@35¼; New York Central 128⅝@128¾; Erie 68⅛@68⅜; Hudson 142¼@143; Erie preferred 77¾; Harlem 127; Reading 93⅞@93⅞; Ohio certificates 30½@30⅝; Wabash 45½; St. Paul 50¾@51; do preferred 66¾@66¾; Michigan Central 112½; Michigan Southern 90⅝@90¾; Illinois Central 138@138½; Pittsburgh 94; Toledo 107½@107¾; Rock Island, 96⅜@96⅝; Northwestern 60¼; do. preferred, 72¾@72⅞; Fort Wayne, 100¼@100½; Hartford and Erie, 15⅛@15⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 74; Missouri, 107; new Tennessee, 61⅞; old do. 66.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Walkill 33¾; Gregory $4 05; Edgehill $3 35.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Sub-Treasury receipts, $1,141,376; payments, $2,291,150; balance, $107,185,113.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Flour in moderate demand; family $11@11 25. Wheat dull at $2 45@2 50 for winter. Corn dull at 81@82c for ear, and 83@84c for shelled. Oats less firm; No. 1 66@67c; demand light. Rye steady and demand moderate. Barley quiet but firm at $2 30 for No. 1. Cotton a shade firmer and in demand at 20c for middling, but it is held at 20¼@20½c. Tobacco in fair demand; sales of 120 hogsheads and 69 boxes at full prices. Mess pork quiet and prices easier; old $28 75; new $24 75 for city. There is a good speculative demand for bulk meats; sales of 800,000 ℔s at 10c for shoulders and 12c for sides on spot; the latter were held at 12½c at the close and brought it to be delivered a month hence. Bacon firm, and in demand at 11¼c for shoulders and 14¾c for clear side; the demand for this article was not so active at the close. Sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard firmly held but quiet at 16c, no buyers at over 15½c; there were no sales. Sugar in fair demand and market firm at 13@16c for raw, and 18c for hard refined. Coffee firm at 21@26c. Molasses 85@90c for New Orleans. Clover seed quiet and prices drooping; sales at 12¾@13c; timothy unchanged and quiet; flax $2 20@2 25. Hay dull and supply in excess of demand, at $12@14 on arrival. Butter scarce and wanted, and prices tending upward; fresh western 40@45c. Eggs advanced to 28c. Beef cattle firm at full prices; butchers $4 50@7 00; extra shipping $7 50@8 50. Hogs in demand at $9 50@10 00 gross. Gold 140¾.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 28, 1868.

The steamers McCullough and Glendale arrived from Pittsburgh this morning at one o'clock, the Rebecca from Parkersburg, and R. R. Hudson from Cincinnati. A boat passed down last night but did not learn her name. The Allena May passed up. The McCullough departed for Parkersburg this morning at three o'clock, and the Rebecca at eleven A. M. The Glendale left for St. Louis at six P. M., loaded to the guards. Passage has been reduced by Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packets to Parkersburg to one dollar and fifty cents. River nine feet and rising. Weather cold and snowing. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 28, 1868.

River falling with six feet in the channel. The ice is all gone from here. Weather cloudy and cold. Snowing. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 28, 1868.

River on a stand at five feet. Channel open. Weather cold and snowing fast. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 28, 1868.

River falling slowly, with eight feet water. Weather cold and snowing. Mc.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Freights quiet. Departed—Belle Lee, Lady Gay, Leonidas, Lizzie Gill, Dick Fulton, for New Orleans; Nick Longworth, Legal Tender, for Louisville; Mayflower, with 500 bales cotton, Evansville; Sam. J. Hale, 1,500 bales, Emperor, 1,200 bales, for Cincinnati.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—River swelling, with six feet eight inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Franklin	Cermack	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
R. Moore	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Armenia	McCallam	St. Louis.
R. Moore	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Six feet eight inches and falling.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Trade in the vicinity of the landing was carried on to a fair extent yesterday. The Armenia left for St. Louis with all the freight she could manage. The Robert Moore returned to Portsmouth on time, with a good trip. The packet Kenton is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Carrie is receiving for the Gold Mines, and will be the first boat to leave. The Maggie Hays is announced for St. Louis this afternoon. The Leni Leoti departed for Parkersburg on time. The Grey Eagle leaves for that point also, to-day. The Mary Davage and barges are announced for St. Louis.

THE Armenia departed for St. Louis, with all the freight she wanted.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges, in charge of Captain H. Campbell, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE fine packet Maggie Hays, B. C. Martin commander, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of [illegible].

THE ice is weakening at all points on the Upper Mississippi, and a speedy break up, at least to Keokuk is daily looked for. Illinois river, it is also expected, will soon be clear and navigation resumed.

THE fine side wheel passenger packet, Grey Eagle, Captain Brennan, takes her departure this day, for Wheeling and Parkersburg. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of obliging and attentive officers.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 29—8 P. M.—River rising slowly, with four and a half feet in the pass over the falls. Cloudy, wind northwest and thermometer forty-six degrees. The Westmoreland passed down at 6 P. M.

A CAIRO dispatch says: The R. C. Gray, after lying up here five months, came to the wharf this morning, and takes the sugar and assorted freight stored here by the Great Republic for Cincinnati and the Ohio river.

THE People's Line Packets leave their wharf boat daily at 5 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. These boats have unsurpassed accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE first-class passenger steamer Kenton, Captain J. H. Dunlap, is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of officers that will see that passengers have the best of attention. The clerks are Dunlap and Hemphill. A pretty strong team.

HO FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.—The new and splendid mountain steamer Sallie, built expressly for the trade, in charge of Captain Thos. S. Calhoun, is announced for Fort Benton on the 10th of March. Captain Calhoun was noted last year for making the most successful trips of the season.

CAPTAIN WEBB has entered the Government service in the river survey, and has charge of the Government boats Montana and Caffrey, and exercises a general superintendence of the removal of obstructions. Captain Webb was formerly connected with the Northwestern Packet Company of St. Louis.

AN Upper Mississippi exchange says that the falls now between St. Anthony and Minneapolis were once at Fort Snelling, and by gradual breaking away have receded the whole of the intervening distance (eight or nine miles by water) to the place we now find them; that the people of Minneapolis observed the fall to recede, last summer, three hundred feet; and that unless protected the falls may go out entirely the ensuing season.

ST. LOUIS, February 26, Noon.—It has rained for several hours. The Upper Mississippi is rising slowly. The Kate Kearney leaves to-day for Keokuk, the first boat of the season. The Iron City has sunk in Red river, four miles below Alexandria, and is a total loss. The stern-wheeler Gem has been purchased by O. Townsend for $5,000 for the Tennessee trade. Rates to New Orleans promise to be very low during the entire season. Tonnage greatly in excess.

HO! FOR THE IDAHO GOLD MINES!—The fine packet, Carrie, Captain D. M. Brady, is announced for Fort Benton on Tuesday. This boat has been fitted up expressly for a mountain trip, and offers superior facilities to passengers and shippers. The Carrie made the trip last season, returning in fine order. Captain Brady is an excellent steamboatman and understands his duty in all its departments. We take pleasure in saying a good word for both boat and officers.

CINCINNATI.—Thursday's *Commercial* says: The Kate Robinson left for Pittsburgh with a fine trip. She received fifteen tons bulk meat here and takes one hundred tons of metal at Ironton. The Delaware left for Pittsburgh with a fair trip. She received 29 bales of cotton and 1,000 empty oil barrels off the Lady Grace, and receives 60 tons of metal above here.

The Camelia arrived from Pittsburgh, and departs for Nashville to-day. She reships 25 tons of glassware for Memphis on the Silver Moon. The Lorena from St. Louis, and Emma Floyd from Nashville, will be found at the levee to-day.

The Westmoreland departed for New Orleans at twelve o'clock, Tuesday night. Mr. Deem, one of her clerks, laid over, but left in last night's train, and will board her at Evansville this evening.

The situation of the sunken steamer Kate Putnam remains unchanged. It has been ascertained she struck the wreck of the Gov. Sharkey.

The width of the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., as measured a few days since, was 890 feet, against 1,478 feet at high water mark last summer.

WALTER BROWN, the boat racer, has recently had constructed for him a novel boat, which commands a great deal of attention, not only in aquatic circles, but from naval constructors. It is of paper, 31 feet long, 12 inches wide, and weighs but 22 pounds. The lightest wooden boat built, of the same dimensions, weighed 44 pounds. It is stated that the paper boat is stronger and much better adapted to the purpose in every respect, and being built with gas-tight compartments, or a skin, it can be inflated so as to make a displacement equal to but eight pounds of weight.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The above story has traveled far enough, considering it is not true. The following facts should be taken into consideration: The keel of the boat, 31 feet, is made of wood, and must be of sufficient strength to bear the weight of from 160 to 175 pounds. In the next place, the out-riggers that extend outside the boat are made of iron, and very strong. The seat is made of wood, and of sufficient strength to maintain the weight and strength of the oarsman. The box and gunwale around the oarsman must be made to correspond, or else the craft would soon go to the bottom. The idea that wooden boats of that length would weigh 44 pounds we know to be false. There is a boat in Pittsburgh now, that won the championship last season, 33 feet long, that only weighs 28 pounds. How are you, Mr. Brown?

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

BREWERY AT AUCTION,
110 FIRST STREET.

On TUESDAY, March 3d, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by Auction, the Lease of that very commodious Ale Brewery, No. 110 First street, together with the entire Fixtures, consisting of Engine and Boiler, Barrels, Pumps, Tubs, Coolers and all other Machinery necessary for a first-class Brewery. Also, Horses and Wagon will be sold together or in such parts as purchasers may desire; 900 Empty Barrels. Sale positive without reserve.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, February 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Auction on the premises, that very desirable Country Residence, situated one mile from the city, on the Brownsville Road, overlooking the Monongahela River, consisting of One Acre of Ground, a double two-storied Brick Dwelling House of Ten Rooms; an excellent Spring of Water, Cistern, Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen. Boston Range, Brick Stable and Carriage House. Abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Grapes. The Lot is surrounded by a beautiful Hedge. Also 3½ Acres of Ground adjoining, without improvements, if desired. An Omnibus runs regularly on the road, starting from McLain's on Fourth street. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND,
Auctioneers.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868. 1868.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR.......CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIP
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BARR,
Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line,

1868. 1868.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH.... GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI.............J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE.........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, February 29—4 P. M.
The splendid steamer KENTON, Capt. J. H. DUNLAP, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

St. Louis.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 29—4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, B. C. MARTIN, Commander, J. S. DRAVO, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 29—4 P. M.
The first-class towboat MARY DAVAGE and BARGES, Nos. 1 and 2, HUGH CAMPBELL, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

Missouri River.

For Fort Benton and Gold Mines of Idaho and Montana, St. Louis and Missouri River.
ABOUT THE 10TH OF MARCH,
The steamer SALLIE, Capt. THOS. S. CALHOON, will leave as announced above. Her splendid cabin and fine speed will offer to passengers and shippers luxury and dispatch not heretofore enjoyed in that trade.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha.
TUESDAY, March 3—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer CARRIE, D. M. BRADY, Commander will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868.

NORTHERN LINE,
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

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JOHN FLACK, Agents,
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FOR SALE.

THE HULL AND CABIN
Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

WANTED TO
PURCHASE A TOWBOAT.

I wish to sell an interest in a Coal Mine in exchange for half an interest in a small Tow boat. One having a number of Coal Flats would be preferred. The Mine is in full operation, with a good and ready market for the Coal. References exchanged.
Address W., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

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LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL
PATENT GROUND
STEAM TEMPERED
LIPPINCOTT
WARRANTED
CAST STEEL SAW

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

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BROWNSVILLE, PA.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Uniontown, Pa., (at the Office of the Secretary, James H. Springer,) until 12 o'clock M., of MARCH 12TH, 1868, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE, 65x90 feet and three stories high, for the accommodation of the Public Schools of said Borough. Plans and Specifications of the building can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. By Order of the Board.

D. KAINE, President.

J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.
February 21st, 1868. eod